Bombay Gazette.

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VOLUME XLVI.] SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1835. [No. 2,492.

SPORTING MAGAZINE, AND EAST INDIA UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

JUST arrived—The Bengal Sporting Magazine, from February, to December 1834 at the reduced rate of 2½ Rs each.

Also—The East India United Service Journal, from November 1834, to March 1835, at 3 Rs. per copy.

Applications to be addressed *Post Paid*, to Mr. MALVERY, Proprietor of the Circulating Library, in Church lane,—Agent for the above Periodicals. Orders to be accompanied with Remittances, or references for payment, and directions regarding delivery or transmission of the Magzines.

Bombay, 6th June, 1835.

FOR SALE,—At the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., the undermentioned Wines and Brandy.

From Barton and Guesteir of Bordeaux—

Barsac.....at	Rs. 25	per dozen	In one dozen Cases.
Red Hermitage..at	„ 30	„	
Leovill Claret...at	„ 20	„	
Monton Do.....at	„ 20	„	
St. Julian Do....at	„ 15	„	
Fine Old Cognac..at	„ 15	„	
„ Cognac.....12		„	

Rankin's Sherry at Rs. 10 per dozen, in 6 dozen Cases.

From Shaw and Maxwell of London.

Very superior Sherry at	Rs. 25	per dozen	In 3 dozen cases.
„ Pale Do..at	„ 15	„	
„ Brown Do..at	„ 15	„	
„ Bucellas.....at	„ 12	„	

Bombay, 6th June, 1835.

MUNGESH PURSHOTUM begs to acquaint the public in general, that he has opened, at Fuckerjee's Stable, next door to Mulna Hutchim's, an Establishment in which Horses will be shod, and veterinary aid afforded. M. P. has employed skilful hands, eminently adequate to the performance of their duties.

M. P. further begs to say that he will undertake the breaking of Horses for draught, and for the Saddle, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Breakers certificate will be produced if necessary shewing his capabilities for that duty.

Bombay, 6th June, 1835.

CHAMPAGNE,—A small batch of superior quality, for sale at the Godowns of MR. GREY.

Quarts 45 Rupees, Pints 25 Rupees per Dozen.

TERMS—CASH,

Ash Lane, 6th June, 1835.

FOR SALE, at Messrs. LECKIE and Co's. Godowns, Claret in 6 dozen Cases, from Messrs. C. P. FLETCHER, and Co.

St. Pierre, Rs 20 per dozen.
La Rose, Rs 22 per ditto.

Bombay, 6th June, 1835.

TO BE LET.—The well known commodious House, called Hope Hall, which is now under thorough repairs.

Also a delightful airy residence, in the occupation of Wm. Fenwick Esq., and also the House in Nesbit Lane, lately occupied by Capt. Ross, for particulars, apply to JUGGUNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esq.

Bombay, 6th June, 1835.

CURACOA, &c.

A SMALL batch of superior Dutch Curacoa, in Pints, and old overproof Hollands in Quarts, for Sale at the Godowns of McGREGOR, EDMOND and Co.—Curacoa 30 Rs. and Hollands 18 Rs. per dozen.

Bombay, 6th June, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. „ 1
Ships Articles..... „ 1
Policies of Insurance,..... „ 2
Bills of Exchange per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... ....„ 2
Bills of Lading..... .....„ 2
Powers of Attorney, each ....„ 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, *6th June*, 1835.

For Freight to such Port as may Offer.

THE Brig REGIA, Burthen 150 Tons, H. Kemp, master,—for particulars, apply to Messrs. OWEN, and Co.

Bombay, 6th June, 1835.

For Freight to London.

THE Barque KENT, 328 Tons Register, Captain J. B. COUBRO, will have quick despatch. Apply at the office of Messrs. FERGUSSON, TURNER AND Co.

Bombay, 6th June, 1835.

For Passage to Liverpool.

THE fine Ship RANGER, of 520 Tons, HENRY B. GUY, Commander. This Ship has a Poop, with excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will be dispatched on the 14th instant—Apply to Captain GUY or to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co.

Bombay, 6th June, 1835.

For London Direct.

THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP

ALIQUIS,

JOHN MCFEE, COMMANDER.

BURTHEN 700 Tons has excellent poop accommodation for Passengers, and will be dispatched 10th to 15th proximo. For terms of freight or passage, apply to DUNCAN GIBB and Co.

Bombay, 6th June, 1835.

For Freight to Madras.

THE CARRON, Captain J. L. WILSON, will sail on the 20th Instant.

Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON and Co.

Bombay, 6th June, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that an overland mail will be open at the post office until the 10th instant, for, dispatch to Suez, by the schooner Shannon.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Bom'y Castle, 3rd June, 1835.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

No opium passports have been issued since the last memorandum published under date the 27th ultimo.

J. TAYLOR,
Warehouse Keeper.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1835.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th May, 1835.

No. 276 of 1835.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the undermentioned officers be required to furnish security to the amount of rupees 5000 each:

The agent for the manufacture of gun carriages.
The agent for the manufacture of gun powder and
The superintendent of the government stud.

No. 277 of 1835.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the allowances granted by general order dated the 11th November 1831, (2nd supplement of the military code, section 27, articles 89 at 95) to officers employed on public works, shall not be considered as payable until after the accounts relating to such works shall have been adjusted.

No. 278 of 1835.—Consequent on the orders contained in the Hon'ble Court's letter, published in the general order of the 19th instant, captain Waddington of the engineers, is appointed inspecting engineer of the southern division of the army.

Captain T. B. Jervis, is appointed superintending engineer at the presidency, in succession to captain Waddington.

Bombay Castle, 28th May, 1835.

No. 279 of 1835.—Lieutenant D. Carstairs, of the 6th regiment native infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on sick certificate.

No. 280 of 1835.—Considerable inconvenience having been occasioned to the departments of accounts from the non-transmission in proper time of statements, returns &c. and the paymaster having ascribed the delay to the irregularity and inattention with which their requisitions are met, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, for the information of all officers who have received advances during the past year, that strict attention must be afforded to the calls of the pay masters, and the required statements &c. forwarded by the time prescribed. Any deviation from this order, unless satisfactorily explained, will be visited with the displeasure of government.

Bombay Castle, 30th May, 1835.

No. 281 of 1835.—V. C. Kemball esquire, 1st member of the medical board, having produced the prescribed medical certificate, is permitted to retire from the service from the 1st instant, agreeably with section 57, article 58, of the 2nd supplement to the code of military regulations.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, finding himself called upon to accord to Mr. Kemball, on his retirement, the public testimony usual in such cases, regrets that he cannot express himself on the occasion, in the manner which would have been most agreeable to his feelings.

It would lead to injurious misapprehensions, if at the instant, in which the Governor in Council, had been obliged to discharge the painful duty of conveying to Mr. Kemball, for his insubordinate conduct in a particular instance, not only a heavy censure from the government of the Bombay presidency, but the severe reprehension of that of India, he were to use respecting that officer the language of unmixed praise. Nor indeed does he deem himself at liberty altogether to lose the recollection of Mr. Kemball's recent offence, amidst the commemoration of those advantages of long service, high character and conspicuous station, which far from palliating that offence, constituted its chief aggravation.

On the other hand, the motives of the Governor in Council might be entirely misconceived, were he to withhold at such a time the tribute due to Mr. Kemball's great and unquestioned merits. He believes that he echoes the universal sentiment, when he observes, that the professional attainments of Mr. Kemball, and the diligence and ability with which, during a course of thirty years, he has applied those attainments to the practical exercise of his profession, could only be equalled by the uniform kindness of his department, and by the unimpeached virtues of his private life. In completing the privation which the loss of such qualifications is about to cause to the community of this presidency, it is consolatory to reflect that, so distinguished a career cannot close without exciting other members of the profession to aspire after the same eminence, by pursuing a similar course of meritorious exertion.

No. 282 of 1835.—Cornet R. C. LeGeyt, of the Bombay light cavalry, is allowed leave of absence from 1st June to 1st December next, to proceed to China, on private affairs.

No. 283 of 1835.—Lieutenant H. James of the 20th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, agreeably to the regulations.

Bombay Castle, 1st June, 1835.

No. 284 of 1835.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract from general orders by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, dated Fort William, 5th of March 1835.

"The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to notify to the army engaged in the campaign of 1817 | 18, under the general command of the late Marquis of Hastings, that distribution statements and nominal rolls of all officers and men of the Company's service, who are declared entitled to share in the second payment of that portion of the Deccan booty designed "constructive capture," have been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, with instructions to effect the payments forthwith."

The following list of prize rolls for the Bombay Army is published for the information of those concerned.

1. Staff.
2. Horse artillery and lascars attached.
3. Foot artillery and ditto.
4. Foot artillery detachment.
5. Foot artillery ditto of 2nd & 6th companies,
6. Lascars attached to ditto,
7. Foot artillery 1st battalion detachment,
8. Ordinance department
9. Deputy quarter master general's department,
10. Light cavalry 1st regiment.
11. Ditto 2nd ditto.
12. European infantry regiment.
13. Native infantry 1st regiment 1st battalion,
14. Ditto.....1st..".2nd
15. Ditto.....2nd..".1st
16. Ditto.....3rd..".1st
17. Ditto.....3rd..".2nd
18. Ditto.....4th..".1st
19. Ditto.....5th..".2nd
20. Ditto.....6th..".2nd
21. Ditto .....7th..".1st
22. Ditto.....7th..".2nd
23. Ditto.....8th..".1st
24. Ditto.....8th..".2nd
25. Ditto.....9th..".1st flank companies,
26. Ditto.....9th..".2nd
27. Ditto.....10th..".2nd detachment,
28. Resident's escort,
29. Pioneer's detachment.
30. Ditto.....ditto,
31. Poonah auxiliary artillery,
32. Poonah auxiliary horse.
33. Poonah auxiliary brigade 1st battalion,
34. Ditto.....2nd ditto,
35. Ditto.....supernumerary battalion,

The mode of preferring claims, the form of distribution, and the rules laid down in general orders of the 18th of September 1828. No. 250, are declared applicable to the present occasion, and the period for closing the proceedings of the several committees, is limited to the 1st of May 1836.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col., *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 28th May, 1835.

Mr. H. A. Harrison, collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed to remain in the districts, on deputation, till the 31st instant.

Bombay Castle, 1st June, 1835.

Mr. J. H. Jackson, acting collector of Ahmedabad, is allowed to remain out in the districts, on deputation, for two months, beyond the regulated period, for the purpose of completing the Jummabundy settlement.

Bombay Castle, 3rd June, 1835.

Mr. A. C. Stuart, to be assistant to the collector at Kaira.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd June, 1835.

J. Kentish esquire, acting 2nd puisne judge of the sudder adawlut, is granted an extention of leave from the 25th February to the 17th March last.

Bombay Castle 3rd June, 1835.

The leave granted to Mr. Muspratt, assistant judge of Ahmednugger, on the 18th ultimo, has been cancelled at his own request.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd June, 1835,

W. H. Wathen esq. to be secretary in attendance on the Right Honorable the Governor.

C. Norris esq. chief secretary to government, to conduct Mr. Wathen's duties in the general department.

L. R. Reid esq. secretary to government in the territorial and financial department, to conduct Mr Wathen's duties in the Persian department.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd June, 1835.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in council has been pleased to permit Mr. W. C. Bruce, to reside at Poona, during the monsoon,

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN,
Secy. to Govt.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

Post Letters.

1	Messrs. Crawford and Co..... .....Bombay.	
1	Lieut. Creagh, H. M. 20th R.	ditto.
1	Mr. F. W. Welsford, Fort George.....	ditto.
1	Mrs. Dent, at Mrs. Skinners, Mazagon..	ditto.
1	John Shum esq. H. M. 26th R.....	ditto.
1	Francis Burgess, baker.....	ditto.
1	J. Pemberton esq.....	ditto.
1	John Anderson esq. ensign 17th R. N. I..	ditto.
1	Rustomjee Muncherjee.....	ditto.
1	Ragoba Auntajee P.....	ditto.
1	R. Gethen esq. H. M. 13th R. dragoons..	ditto.
1	Mrs. M. A. Smith.....	ditto.
1	Lieut. col. Colleet, or officer comdg. 5th R. L. C.....	ditto.
1	Megjee Sewjee.....	ditto.
2	Wittuldass Bheemsing.....	ditto.
1	Agostinho Brangança,.....	ditto.
1	Annunta Ragojee P.....	ditto.
1	Shambawa Ramdass,.....	ditto.
1	Dhodoopunt Tattia Paramdaker.....	ditto.
1	Amroot Narraen,.....	ditto.
1	Budda Sab,.....	ditto.
1	Hajee Khanum, wife of Mirza Mohomed Khan,.....	ditto
1	Shaik Enoos,.....	ditto
1	Kurreaim Khan.....	ditto.
1	Runno, gun lascar,.....	ditto.
1	Shaik Nathoo, servant of Mr. Fary.....	ditto.
1	Wassoodew Shastree Baput,.....	ditto.
1	Mr. Richard Thomas, Girgaum road,....	ditto.
1	Curseljee Pestonjee,.....	ditto.

F. BOURCHIER,
Post Mr. Genl.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1835,

CORRESPONDENCE.

MILITARY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Though your correspondent "*A Subscriber*," is of opinion that the largest portion of your readers are tired of the question as to the right of widows of colour being admitted to the benefits of the military fund, I hope your columns are open to a few words in reply to his letter. I am not surprised at his wish that all further discussion of the question should be stopped; the side which he has adopted cannot be defended by argument, it is therefore natural that he should deprecate all examination into its merits. Error loves darkness; truth loves the light.

Your correspondent says that the military fund was established by the "army as a provision for their country women." No such thing, Mr. Editor; there is no rule, nor ever was, for the exclusion of any lady belonging to any of the continental nations of Europe, even though there should not happen to be a single officer in the Army whom she could call country-man. It has always been sufficient, and very properly so, that such a Lady could shew that she was the Widow of a member of the fund. There is no rule for the exclusion of Gentlemen from holding commissions in the Company's Army, who are not four degrees removed from Asiatic blood, and there are,

at this moment, several such Gentlemen in the army, and a credit to their profession too, and yet, if a sister of one of these Gentlemen were to marry a brother officer, and she were to become a widow, she would be excluded by the obnoxious rule from participating in the benefits of the fund. Surely, if the question is to rest in country-woman ship, a lady who can call one officer *brother*, and another *husband*, might be treated as a country-woman, when European foreign ladies are.

But it may be urged that the officers of the Army are not in general likely to marry European foreign ladies —granted—but permit me to go farther, and to say that they are not likely in general to marry any one who is not fit to be an officers wife, and therefore the exclusive clause is unnecessary.

Your obedient servant,
W.

BAMBAY, 4th June, 1835.

QUERE, GOVERNMENT BOUND TO PAY EXPENCES TO AN OFFICER UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—If you can find room in your valuable Paper for the following lines, you will greatly oblige a
BRAHMIN.

BARODA, May 30th, 1835.

Agreeably to instructions received from the Head Quarters of the Army, a Subaltern from the 9th Regt. N. I. was ordered a few days ago, to proceed with all possible dispatch to the Presidency, for the purpose of joining a detachment about to be sent to "Socotra;" he had his kit packed up in a very short time, and sent off, and he himself was just about to start, when in came the Post, and in this Post was a letter, and in this letter was an order, that a Subaltern from the 9 h Regt. N. I. was not to go to Socotra, as an officer from another Regiment had volunteered for that service. The instant that was made known, the Officer in question sent off a Cossid to recall his kit, which however did not return to Camp for about five days, it having reached Broach before the man overtook it.——Now comes the pith of the story, which may be relied on, as I had it from very good authority.

The loss accruing to this Officer by his being ordered off, and afterwards recalled, amounted to about sixty Rupees (no small sum for a Subaltern), for cart hire, and the loss by sale of some articles which he had laid in for the rains, and which, being of a perishable nature, he was obliged to part with.

A letter was sent in by him asking for compensation for the loss sustained by him, and the answer he got was, that it could not consistently be forwarded. So what has become of the Sub's sixty Rupees? it is lost to him and his heirs for ever; unless some kind persons will enter into a subscription for him, should the Government not feel inclined to give him back the Cash which has been actually spent in their service and by their order.

May this meet the eyes of those in authority, and may they recollect, they have got Centurions under them who require to be paid for their services.

The Officer was told to apply for Field Batta, suppose that was granted, which is very doubtful in these clipping times, his House rent would have been cut, and he would thereby receive only about six Rupees instead of sixty.

B.

MR. ELPHINSTONE CONTRASTED WITH LORD HEYTESBURY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—If I am correctly informed, the great Founder of this "the New Jerusalem," (as some of your correspondents have lately termed this important dependency of the British Empire,) has acted, on the occasion of the Government of India having been lately offered to him, in a manner worthy of his former fame and distinguished abilities.

Regardless of the high station of Governor-General, which was tendered him, as far as he himself would have been elevated, he, interested only for those under his protection, and actuated solely by his anxiety to promote the prosperity and renown of the country which it was proposed he should govern, deemed it fit to ascertain the principles on which he would be called on to act; and, finding that the Court was resolved on carrying into effect a certain extent of reduction in the public expenditure of the Indian Government, he signified, that, under circumstances, his health would not admit of his accepting of the high office to which it was proposed to appoint him. I may add, Mr. Editor, that "the New Jerusalem" has certainly great reason to be proud of it's Founder.

But, if Mr. Elphinstone declined to accept of the government of this country on grounds which must operate so powerfully and generally on all therein, what opinion are we to form of the policy of the 24 Potentates of Leadenhall street, and of the tendency of their policy? And are we to expect from the genius and talents of Lord Heytesbury,—able enough, I dare say, in watching the intrigues of a Court, but not, I fear, equal to direct the energies and promote the prosperity of a hundred millions of People, who ought not under our guidance, to suffer greater depression or privation, than under their own Rulers, else what a stigma must be cast on a government, claiming to be considered civilized, or, in other words, acting for the benefit of those it governs, and on whose prosperity must the resources of the State be increased or diminished; and this general principle must also affect, in a material degree, the rise of "the New Jerusalem," and the comforts of all therein, as well as the sentiments of

BOMBAY, 3rd June, 1835. CERBERUS.

THE LATE ORDER BY THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—When selfish objects are pursued by any man, or set of men,—objects, which are at variance with regulation, and which defeat the fair pretensions of rank, character, and length of service, it is injurious to the reputation and fame of that service, as well as to that spirit, which ought to obtain in "the New Jerusalem."

I allude to the jobbing propensities of a former, and to the pertinacious obstinacy of a late high authority here—the one in evading, to serve a creature, and the other in resisting, to indulge a pet, a rule intended for the general conduct of an important department, thus compelling a most respectable and distinguished officer, in order to escape degradation, to return to Europe, where his own representation, supported by that of the late head of the Army, of the injury inflicted on him, has, I perceive, led to an order from the Court of Directors, which will preclude any future deviation or acts of oppression; and it is creditable to the Court, that they have, in this instance, acted with promptitude and strict justice, which, I trust, will prevent any future acts of evasion or of favoritism, so injurious to the well—being of the public service, and to the character of those connected with it—more particularly of the military body, with whom ought strictly to be maintained the principles of justice and of

BOMBAY, 3rd June, 1835. HONOUR.

LETTER VIII.

ON CAPITAL AND ITS DIFFUSION IN INDIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

"The greatest misfortune of a country is an indigent tenantry. Whatever be the native advantages of the soil, or even the skill and industry of the occupier, the want of a sufficient capital confines every plan, as well as cripples and weakens every operation of husbandry."

HUME'S ESSAYS.

SIR,—One of the first things, (after those concerning payment of Rent, &c., which I have spoken of in former letters,) that requires alteration, is the degree of estimation in which the farmer is held: and, as the sentiments of the people will in a great measure be swayed by those of Government, nothing more is necessary on the part of the latter, than to exhibit openly in its conduct a degree of consideration for the landholder, which was foreign both to the Hindoo and to the Mussulman Rulers.

I have forgotten the exact words of a passage in Menu, which describes the light in which tillage should be viewed; but, the sense of it is as follows: that though many sages have held cultivation to be an estimable employment, yet, the more correct do not; for this reason, that, in ploughing, living things must be constantly destroyed. The Mussulman code, if not quite so severe upon husbandmen, authorizes a tax which must be equally, if not more effectual in depressing the agricultural classes. I mean the Khuraug, which, it is declared, may embrace the whole produce of the ground, after leaving the cultivator sufficient for food and raiment until the next harvest.

Among the Hindoos, then, we see a religious prejudice confining cultivation to low caste men, the force of which those who are acquainted with the Hindoo character will be able to estimate. Among the Mussulmans we find a regulation in existence, which must reduce the peasantry to the condition of slaves, and prevent their ever rising to a high grade.

If any one will advocate such a prejudice, and such a regulation, he is welcome to do so. I thank heaven that his pleas will not be much regarded by Englishmen at least. Whether our notions be correctly grounded, or not, is of no consequence to the question. It is, at any rate, very certain that we shall never be content to view that occupation with contempt, which forms the pride of the most wealthy and most noble of our countrymen.

Here, we have a wide opening for a reformation. Imbued most deeply with a respect for hereditary estates, viewing the time when our fathers first relinquished their landed property at the commencement of our obscurity, and looking forward to the moment, when our successful exertions in our profession shall enable us to repurchase it as the accomplishment of our desires; taught to look upon the possession of the soil as the qualification for power, and the token of independence, we come to rule over a nation, where we discover the whole scene to be reversed; where religion is arrayed against the sacred occupation of the patriarchs, and where those are looked upon as bondsmen of the crown, who, in our own country, proved our shield against the unwarrantable exertion of the prerogative, and were the founders, alike, of our religious, and of our civil liberty.

Whatever be the colour of a people, whatever be their habits and dispositions, the fundamental principles of government will be as applicable to them, as to those who most widely differ from them. Sentiments are not innate; habits are not born with us. Perjury, and peculation are the characteristics of some countries; truth and honesty are the property of others. The subjects of some sovereigns are brave men; the slaves of others are cowards. In some cities, in fine, religion is carried almost to the pitch of moroseness; while, in others, the most disgusting crimes are openly committed, and as publicly gloried in. To what is the difference to be attributed, if not to the laws of the state and the conduct of the Magistrate? Was Spartan, was Roman virtue formerly but a name? or, if it was more, how is it that the present generation in those cities are among the most abandoned upon earth? How is it, that the Italian name, once conspicuous for truth, is now, alas! indicative only of falsehood? How is it that Spartan bravery has degenerated into Greek cowardice, and that Italy and Persia, once respectively famed as the strong holds of the religions of Christ and Mahomet, have become notorious as the seats of the most profligate immorality? The physical features of the people in these countries remain the same; while the moral features, instead of being the standard, have become the contempt of mankind.

Whatever be the state of a people, good government and good example will mould them into any form, the alteration may be gradual, but it will certainly be sure. Who, even within our own times, could have supposed that the Hindoo Sepoy, who, under Native princes, fled with terror from the sight of our arms, would, in so short a time, have proved, under the happy influence of our discipline, as brave and as laborious a soldier as exists in the world?

Public opinion is a lever of the greatest importance, and the Government is the legitimate pivot upon which that lever should be placed, in order to move mankind to good or evil. Where virtue is esteemed, and honesty rewarded, virtue and honesty will be the aim of every influential man in the state. When Cromwell bore the sceptre of England, Puritanism was the order of the day. When Charles the Second was restored to the throne, the road to favor lay through the avenues of debauchery.

If, then, our Government wishes to reinstate the landholder in that position which is his natural right, and to maintain him in which, is the object of the wisest politicians, it must shew, both in public and in private, peculiar estimation for his possession. Access to officers of a civil description should be matter of right, not, as it is now, a purchased favour from the satellites of office. Whatever be our respect for the character of the merchant, we should shew that the occupation of husbandry is not second to it in our estimation. Those landed proprietors, who enter into our service, should see that such proprietorship makes them, at once, more entitled to trust, and more qualified for promotion; and the larger owners should be gratified, as much as possible, by the usages of ceremony towards them, and the grant of such favours as may not injure the public, but will confer importance on them in the sight of their neighbours.

The eye of the native is peculiarly quick at discovering the inclinations of those in office, and his mind is particularly avaricious of their notice. If, then, he finds that the possession of land proves a claim to respect, rather than a subject for extortion, he will not be slow to enter that profession himself, which he sees so much honoured in persons probably much inferior to him in pecuniary means. Those leeches who, in spite of all our precautions, introduce misgovernment and corruption into every branch of the revenue department, will be afraid to pursue their evil courses, when they find that those on whom they would practise them, are not likely to remain unheard; and it is not probable that fear of the underlings of office, which now deters many of the Provincials from engaging in tillage, will be very great, when they shall find that those underlings will be counted much inferior to themselves in the state scale. By adopting these measures our power will no longer be based on mercenary soldiers, and more mercenary peculators; but our administration will be engraved in the hearts of our subjects, and, whenever the evil day may come upon us, we shall be assisted by the prayers, by the purses, and by the arms of those, to whom we have proved benefactors.

I am, Sir, your most Obedt. servant,
FOUNDLING.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Mominabad, on Wednesday the 27th May, the relict of the late C. A. H. Tracy, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, of a son.

At Aurungabad, on the 29th May, 1835. The Lady of Captain J. S. Young of His Highness the Nizam's Cavalry of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

By special licence at St. Thomas's Church on the 21st May, 1835. by the Revd. David Young, Mr. C. W. Allen, Asst. Collector of Customs to Rosa, second daughter of Francis Horne, Esquire.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Col. G. B. Brooks, from Mahabuleshwar.
Lieut. A. Logie, 11th Regt., from Panwel.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. G. F. Penley, 16th Regt., to Tannah.
Lieut. E. Skipper, 7th Regt., to Ahmedabad.
Ensign Pogson, 5th Regt., to Poonah.
Lieut. Col. Litchfield, Commanding, to Sholapore.
Lieut. Walton, Queens Royals, to Poonah.
Capt. Lester, Artillery, to Poonah.
Major Ovans, Eur. Regt., to Poonah.
Capt. Barnes, M. B. K., to Poonah.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

June 3rd. Barque Fanny, H. Menesse Master from Bencoolin left 20th March.
Passengers.—10 Natives.
Do. 4th. Ship George Cruttenden, Saboo Nacquedah, from Coomta 29th May.
Do. 4th, The H. C. Schooner Cyrene, Mr. J. Bird. Midshipman in charge, from Surat 29th May.
Passengers,—One Naique and 6 Sepoys of the M. Battalion and two European Seamen.
Do. 5th, Portuguese Ship Susana, L. D. Encarnacao Master, from Demaun, anchored off Rock Station.
Do. 5th, Portuguese Ship of War Infanta Regente, Daniel Holbrow, Commander from Sea.
Passengers,—Governor of Goa and Suite.

DEPARTURES.

June 3rd. Ship John Marsh, J. L. C. Lucas Master, to Liverpool.
Do. Ship Mona, P. Gill Master, to Liverpool.
Do, 4th, Ship Otterspool, J. Richardson, Master to Liverpool.
Passengers,—Capt. Guy I. N. Lieut, Todd, 40th Regt, Master Wm. Yates, and Capt, Robinson.
Do, Ship Scaleby Castle, Thomas Sandy's Master, to Madras,
Passengers,—Capt, Awdry, Msr. Awdry, child, and 3 Native Servants.
Do. Brig Resource, H. Smith Master, to London,
Do, 5th, Ship Futtahulbary, Sheriffally Nacquedah, to Siam,

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels names.	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching were.
Ship Ranger....	25th June..	Liverpool.	Uncertain.
Osprey.....	To-day.....	Clyde.....	Direct.....
Caledonia.....	Tomorrow..	Ditto.....	Ditto.
Asia.....	Ditto.....	Calcutta..	Direct..
Kent.....	Tomorrow..	London...	Uncertain.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—Kent.
Do, Liverpool,—Caledonia, and Ranger.
Do. Bengal,—Asia, and Golconda, and Good Success.
Do, China.—Caledonia, Helen, Charlotte, and Hormusjee Bomanjee.
Do, Penang,—Nassery,
Do, Malay Coast,—Grab Dadloy.
Do, Malabar,—Brig Navarino.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H, Co's, Ship Hastings Receiving, and Guard Vessel.
Do, Do, Floating Chapel—Aurora,
Do, Do, Hugh Lindsay,
Do. Do. Surveying Tender Royal Tiger,
Do. Do. Schooner Shannon.

FREE TRADERS.—Caledonia, William Ritchie, Kent, Scaleby Turner, Ranger, Aliquis, Urania, Barque Crown and Regia, Brig.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Charlotte, Charles Forbes, Helen, Cornwallis, Caledonia, Earl of Clare, Glenelg, Hormusjee Bomanjee, John Bannerman, Francis Warden, George Cruttenden, Golconda, Hydross, Samdany, Hamoody, Pestonjee Bomanjee, Arab, Good Success, Barque Sir Herbert Compton, Launch Shaw Byramgore, Dadloy, Brig Robert Spankie, Prim, and Runsord pursad.

Portuguese,—Infanta Regent and Asia.
French,—Louise.
Arab—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's Ship Futtal Kurrim and Liverpool.

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent Remittable Lo t.....	130	129½
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 320, a 1st class,	107¾	0174
Do. No. 31, a 1040, 2nd class....	107	107
Do. 1041, a 1010, 3rd class,.....		
Second five per cent Loan.....	108¾ at	108¾
Third five per cent Loan.....	110¼	110
Bills on England.....	2s.	2s.1d.
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	108	7¼
Bills on Madras 30 days,.....	101¼	101¼
Canton Bills,.....	210¾	210¾
Spanish Dollars per 100,.....	221	221½
Sovereigns each,.....	11	10½

HIGH WATER TABLE.

June 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
" 6th Saturday.....	8 13	8 41
" 7th Sunday.....	9 9	9 40
" 8th Monday.....	10 6	10 28
" 9th Tuesday.....	10 41	10 52

To Correspondents.

LUSUS NATURÆ seems rather a loose sort of customer, and his sympathy for the tribe is easily accounted for.
A SOLDIER should give us his name.
NEMO would be somebody, notwithstanding.
SCRIPTURAL WRIT in our next.

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, 6TH JUNE, 1835.

THE arrivals from Sea, since our last, have been, the Barque *Fanny*, Menessa, Master, from Bencoolen 20th March, (dismasted the 7th April); Ship *George Cruttenden*, Saboo, Nacodah, from Comta, 19th May; the H. Co's Schooner *Cyrene*, Mr. J. Bird, I. N. in charge, from Surat, 29th May; the Portuguese Ship *Susanah*, from Demaun anchored, outside the Harbour; H. M. F. M's Ship of War *Infanta Regent*, D. Holbrow, Esq. Captain, from Sea.

Passengers per Barque Fanny,—Ten Natives.
Per Schooner Cyrene,—2 European Seamen and 7 Sepoys.
Per Infanta Regente,—The Governor of Goa, and Suite.

WE are requested to give intimation to the European and Native public that the Petitions to Parliament for the equalization of Duties on East India produce, which have been prepared in duplicate, are now open for signature in the Town Hall between the hours of 11. in the morning, and 4 in the afternoon, and will remain there, Sundays excepted, a sufficient number of days for the purpose. It is very desirable that parties should attend and sign as early as practicable.

WE find, on looking over the article contained in our last regarding one of the Maldiva Islands as a coal depot, that the terms in which we alluded to the matter are rather ambiguous. We would be understood to speak of the Island as being well adapted for a coal depot in steaming to and from Calcutta, and not from Bombay. At one time it was strongly urged that the regular Steam communication between India and England should be kept up with Calcutta, and not Bombay, and that Socotra should form a sort of rallying point from whence were to start the branch steam boats for Madras and Bombay. Socotra, however, being found to be not so well adapted for the purpose of a coal depot as was expected, the Maldiva Island, from the description given to us, seemed well calculated for the object of steaming to and from Calcutta, and therefore it was that mention was made of the distance being the same from the latter island to Bombay as from Socotra.

Our cotemporary of the Calcutta Hurkaru will see we have been not unmindful of the wish expressed by him to learn whether a coal Depot could be formed among those Islands, and we hope the news we have given will be satisfactory to him and his readers.

THE Shipping report announces the arrival in harbour of the Portuguese Frigate *Infanta Regente*. On enquiry we learn she was prevented prosecuting her intended voyage to Goa, by adverse winds.

IN the Government general orders which appear in this day's paper there is a lachrymose effusion to the memory of the services which Dr. Kemball has done to the Government, blended with what is intended as a censure on certain acts hinted to have been perpetrated by the Doctor while yet he was bound to shew attention to good discipline,—a sort of gentle cut-and-clap a-plaster-on production. But, really, it would be very desirable, since publicity must be given to the strictures of a Government on the conduct of its officers, that equal publicity were given to the circumstances which led to the censure, that the public might stand judge between the parties.

It is hinted (we hate hints) by the orderf that the Doctor has been guilty of some grave offence which has rendered it necessary for the government to administer as grave a rebuke, but, could no means have been devised to let the public know what the gravamen of that offence was, that the desired object of the government.—to wit,—the prevention of the like offences in all time coming, might be the more easily effected? The diploma,—enveloped in tears, issued out to this gentleman, is intended as a warning to others of the same profession in the service, and yet those others are kept in ignorance of the offence with which the Doctor has been charged. We hope the Doctor will, now that he cannot be trammelled by the rules of the service, lay the circumstances before the public, that a judgement may be formed whether his offence was of such a character as to call for the very severe censure passed on him.

WE have been somewhat at a loss to discover to what late order by the Court of Directors our Correspondent HONOUR alludes, but we have come to the conclusion that it is the one which appeared in Government Orders of the 19th ulto. for regulating the future appointments of the officers of the Engineer Corps.

ABOUT the beginning of this year we heard a good deal of talk about a Conservancy Magistracy for the Island, and the anxiety there was to have them established with as little delay as possible, but, since that time, the subject has never once been touched on. Why is this? Is the necessity less apparent? No such thing, so we must take the liberty of directing public attention once more to the subject. There is no reason known to us, and certain we are the public will acknowledge none to be of sufficient force to prevent or delay the formation of a Conservancy board as was intended. Why there is not a town in England or Scotland either, having even but one thousand inhabitants, but has its system of guild, and

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a Court for the regulation of the markets, —keeping the streets and thoroughfares in a state of cleanliness,—preserving the proper lines of street,—condemning old and crazy houses,—widening streets as ancient tenements become dangerous,—guarding against the use of improper weights and measures,—and in short to preserve and enforce a system of regularity and economy by which the public health may be preserved, and the public interests protected; and yet, here we have Bombay, —an island containing somewhere about 300,000 inhabitants, without a single regulation in existence (or if in existence, not enforced) by which either of the above advantages may be secured, or nuisances suppressed. It is true there is some show of decency preserved in the more public thoroughfares—the senses are not exactly so much shocked as they would be were one to take a pleasure trip through the purlieus of the native town, and that bazaar which adjoins Musjeed bunder,—(but the name of which we dont happen to know, never having asked, having remained quite satisfied with the description which its own disgraceful state indicates) but it must be remembered that those public roads were intended for carriage drives, and that therefore, there is not much credit due for the attention which has been paid to them. The state of the native town,—from the first step we take off the main line of road towards the more populous portion of the town, is most shameful, and we can by no means feel surprised that the accumulations of filth which meet the eye, and assail the nostrils in those regions, should generate disease of the very worst description. Where there is not a dunghill before a door, there is a pool or puddle, and each and all of those natural delectabilities are preserved and cherished as if existence depended on them. Even that part of the Island which is considered, as it were, the more sweet and sublime portion, has little else to recommend it to notice than the sublimation of mephitic effluvia for which it is so distinguished. Neither does the slightest regard appear to have been had to the system of building by the natives in the more crowded portions of the native town, and the space necessary for proper thorough fares. Houses are piled on houses, and huts upon huts, and the pig stye (if such there be—and if not a pig stye, some equally offensive accumulation distinguished by a title we shant name) is to be found in juxta position with the proper residence of its master and owner, and thus, architectural skill, and the beautiful in landscape gardening are blended in such wise as to be found in few other places than an Indian city. The state of the public bazaars have long since loudly demanded attention, but we suppose they are destined to undergo the same period of gestation as the other nuisances, before they can be enquired into. The subject of weights and measures is also one which, from its importance, might be expected to receive early attention, but it, like the others, has been thrown into the bottomless bag of intended remedies, to be ushered into the world when chance may fling it uppermost.

The subject would require more room than we are able to spare, and we would spare those who ought long since to have provided some remedy for the evils of which we speak, in the hope that they will, even at the eleventh hour, shew some disposition to carry substantial improvements into effect.

These matters have suggested to us several questions on the present constitution of the Indian governments, and the means necessary to be adopted to innoculate them with somewhat more vigour and energy than, under the present system, they may feel themselves called on to exercise, but the subject is of too much importance to be taken up at the fag end of an article about public bazaars and private or public thorough-fares, and there might be an objection to the association. We shall therefore defer it until an after occasion. But in the meantime we may just remark on a small bit of information which was conveyed to us by some good natured friend about that same Conservancy Board, to give an idea of the wisdom, —the wisdom of this world, which some men are possessed of. At the time the Conservancy Board was recommended to the Government the following duties were said to have been pointed out as those which the board would have to attend to:—

1. To hear and determine on all complaints regarding the assessment, and against persons who may be in arrear in the payment of House Tax.

2. They are to receive Contracts and Estimates for watering the streets and carrying on other improvements, and the Bench of Justices are to authorise such disbursements as the Board shall recommend.

3. To keep standard weights and measures, and sell them to Dealers.

4. To suppress all irregularities of whatever description, and do all that *the whole Bench now does*, and the Bench are only to meet once a quarter.

5. The English member must be a person of active habits and local experience, and visit the markets at all hours and all seasons.

6. The English member with Overseers who are to be appointed, are to bring up before the conservancy Department all the owners of Cattle brought for slaughter which may be unfit for consumption.

7. They are to inspect the meat after it has been brought into the market, and see that it is fit for food.

8. They are to destroy bad meat, fish, & such other provisions as may enter the Market,—to prosecute Bakers for selling bad bread;—to see that meat and fish are sold no where but in the proper market;—that cattle be not killed any where but in the public slaughter Houses.

9. And to bring to punishment all persons who shall do any thing inconsistent with the cleanliness and regularity of the public markets and slaughter Houses.

10. The overseers are to keep a vigilant eye over all liquor shops &ca.

11. The Board shall generally have power to adopt Rules for the health & comfort of the community, and are empowered to punish by fine or imprisonment.

12 The conservancy Board to be Justices, *holding other offices*; and as they are only to sit *once* a week, are to receive a certain limited salary named.

Now this may be a subject calculated to excite the risible faculties, or it may not,—just as people may feel disposed, but it is a bitter mockery of the public sense and public interests that men should be selected to perform so many important duties,—not from their capacity,—not from their energy of character, and not on account of any qualification they might possess for the office, but that an expense might be saved to the Government! The Individual who is to perform all those duties is to be a man holding some other appointment, and is to receive Rs. 200 a month! Why, any four men in Bombay would almost require the power of ubiquity to perform those duties in the manner they ought to be performed, and would require to devote every hour of the day to them. In fact there would not be so onerous an office in the Island of Bombay, from the Governor down to the gatherer of Taxes. But the object is to save money to Government, and that that purpose may be answered, the very intent of the appointment is to be frustrated. But it is surprising that those individuals whose brains are capable of hatching such very wise schemes could not manage to take within the range of their ideas that, if the Government is so absolutely poor as to be unable to afford a liberal salary to a Conservancy Magistrate, it would be much better that deductions were made from some of the large salaries given to some of the public officers, rather than that the important duties of a Conservancy Magistrate should be badly conducted through want of a proper salary to the individual on whom the appointment might be conferred. This is perhaps a new principle, or if not, at least an unpalatable one, but, if public or private men will so far commit themselves as to recommend measures which would compromise the public interests in the manner, it is said, has been done in the case of the Conservancy Magistracy, they cannot be surprised to receive a retort of the nature we have made; and, as example goes a great way, whether to good or evil, we would recommend that the individual who advised such a course should be begun with, and thus he would come to appretiate the golden rule of doing to others as he would be done by. But it is evident that the doctrine of equal distribution of labour or pay has not been studied, else no man in his senses, and who knew the strong necessity there exists for the appointment of a Conservancy board, would ever think of recommending that an individual holding another appointment should be selected, and that for no other purpose than effecting a saving to the Government.

If the appointment is necessary (which none will deny), and if the Government cannot afford to purchase the exclusive time and attention of men who are capable of performing the duties, the best,—the most just rule would be to cut such salaries as will allow it,—we mean those which exceed one thousand or eighteen hundred rupees a month, and by this means would the Government be enabled to give a fair remuneration to their other servants, while the public interests would have the better chance of being duly attended to and protected. We recollect the authorities at home made a great fuss, some years since, about the necessity of retrenchment, and they accordingly planned out some scheme by which they could procure labor at a less rate, and get it done by a less number of persons. But, at the meeting of Parliament, it was asked, how it was, it had not occurred to them to begin with themselves who could better afford to have deductions made from their Salaries? The principle was for a time resisted, but at last a virtue was made of necessity, and even now they individually receive more than the labors of any one man can possibly be worth.

By the adoption of the recommendation we have spoken of (if such has been given) the very object of the Establishment of the Conservancy board would be defeated, and the paltry salary would compel any man who might, from his necessity, be induced to accept the appointment, to avail himself, at the same time, of such other means as might present for bettering his fortunes.

THE case referred to by our correspondent BRAHMIN is one of much hardship. We would recommend the officer of whom he speaks as having suffered a loss of sixty rupees, to renew his application to Government. We cannot see how they can refuse to refund a sum incurred under the circumstances stated.

WE see it stated in an Extract from the *Delhi Gazette* that messages of a conciliatory nature are passing between Runjeet Singh and Dhost Mahomud Khan.

IN our last we gave a part of a sketch of the Atoll called *Milla Dou Madow*, one of the northern Atolls of the Maldiva Islands, and of the manners, customs, &c. of the natives, and, to-day, we proceed in continuation.

On the Islands of this Atoll they have no cattle, no sheep, no goats, nor poultry, except common fowls. There are a great many of the latter, but they are so wild through want of being fed, that there is much difficulty in getting hold of them: many of them live altogether in the Jungles. Domestic animals they have few or none. They have no dogs, and but a very few cats. There are a great many rats, and they destroy the Cocoa-nuts while in embryo. It is the common small rat, and they are so numerous that they are to be seen in immense numbers on the branches of the trees. To preserve the grain, &c. from the rats, the natives are obliged to build store houses on piles in the water at a distance of some feet from the beach.

There are not many wild animals to be seen. The flying fox is to be found there, and is very destructive. The common crow is also there, but there are no sparrows, nor vultures, kite, or hawks. The only land bird seen there is the grey Indian Cuckoo, and the only sea bird, is a species of gull. There are a great many curlew, sandlark, and plover. There are two species of heron or crane, and two of the tropical bird called Boatswain. These comprise all the birds seen there.

There are very few reptiles. Only two or three snakes were seen; they were between two and three feet in length, and of a brown colour, and are said by the natives to be of a very venemous description. There are a great many lizards of the same class as those seen in India. There are very few butterflies, and no beetles except the class called the black carpenter beetle. There are no frogs, no leeches, nor worms.

There are two kinds of turtle caught among the Islands.

The Islands in this Atoll are so similar in their formation, as well as soil and productions, that the description of one applies to all. None of them exceed a mile in length and breadth, and few are less than half a mile. They are generally of a circular shape. Many of them are mere narrow slips from 50 to 100 yards broad on the outer segment of a circle, the remaining part of the circle being a band of broken coral rock.

The Islands are composed entirely of sand and sandstone.

Almost all the Islands produce fresh water, but in some, the water is but of an indifferent quality, and it is no uncommon thing to see wells within a few feet of each other, the one containing brackish water, and the other excellent fresh water.

Little or no drift wood or any other substance, not the produce of the Islands, is ever found there, and the natives say that pieces of wreck are seldom seen, and that it is now many years since any vessel was wrecked there or any portion of wreck found.

The fishing boats used by the natives are of a very superior description. They are generally, between 25 and 35 feet long, —their beam one third of their length,—stern round, and much hollowed out towards the keel and heel. They are all built without nails, and do not require caulking. Their planking and mast are of the Cocoa tree. Each plank is about 6 inches broad, and 2 inches thick. They have no timbers, the planks being kept in their position by beams, and together, by pegs at every six inches. Between the planks are laid some dried reeds which makes all close and water tight when driven together. Their sail is made of fine matting, and has 10 or 12 reefs in it. Its shape is an oblong square, and its size about the length of the boat in hoist.

The soil appears well adapted for rearing any description of vegetable. The surveying party happened to have some seed of Europe vegetables in their possession, and those sprung up in a very short time after being sown. The grass which grows on the Island is rich, and where not buried in jungle, grows luxuriantly.

On every inhabited Island there are two or three carpenters or boat builders, and also a blacksmith.

The climate during December, January, and part of February was pleasant, the Ther. during the day being from 80 to 82 and 84, and at night 87.

The Islands are, at certain seasons, very unhealthy. Berriberri and diarrhæa seem the prevailing diseases.

EUROPE.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, *Nov.* 27.

SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

"Mr. President and Gentlemen, of His Majesty's Council,
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

"His Majesty having been graciously pleased to appoint me to the government of this province, it affords me great pleasure to meet you in General Assembly. My most anxious desire in the administration of my government is to conduct it impartially, and upon just and constitutional principles, promoting to the best of my ability such measures as are conducive to the general prosperity of the province, and to the happiness and comfort of the people.

"I have been directed to take the earliest opportunity to express the regret which His Majesty has felt, that the offers made to the House of Assembly at the commencement of last session, respecting the surrender of the revenue belonging to the Crown, had not been more favourably received; and as the variety of views entertained upon the subject, and the difficulty of adjusting opinions, appear to forbid the hope of any satisfactory agreement, I have in consequence received His Majesty's commands not to repeat the offer of surrendering the casual and territorial revenues in exchange for a permanent court rent.

"No other resource within the province is available to His Majesty, except the quit-rents, which are reserved to the Crown in the grants under which the proprietors of land hold their respective titles. And although this branch of the Royal revenue had the advantage of operating very equally upon every part of the province, is light and moderate in itself and is so justly apportioned upon the land-holders, according to the number of acres they possess, yet the collection of it has been deferred for several years, in the hope that some substitute would be provided for it by the Legislature; but all proposals which have been made for that purpose have failed, and the effect has been to deprive His Majesty, during the period while this remained under discussion, of the revenues due to the Crown from this source.

"His Majesty has now no choice left but to direct the quit-rents to be collected. It is not without much reluctance that His Majesty has recourse to this measure, but the necessity of the case is apparent—the indispensable officers of the Government must be provided for; and if, after a consideration which has extended over years, no other resource can be found by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, his Majesty must enforce his just right to the quit rents, rather than suffer the affairs of the colony to fall into confusion for want of sufficient means to maintain institutions which are necessary to the existence of every community. I have the satisfaction, however, to acquaint you, that I am still authorized to abstain from levying the quit rents, should the Assembly make, in lieu of them, a permanent grant to the Crown of 2,000l. sterling per annum. Should you, gentlemen, deem it desirable so to commute them, it would be the means of freeing the landlords from the payment of a rent of nearly triple the amount, the collection of which might prove irksome and inconvenient to them. But should you deem that inexpedient, I have no choice left but to comply with my instructions, and order their immediate collection.

"I have desired the annual value of the quit-rents, and of the arrears due to the Crown since Midsummer, 1831, to which period they had been remitted by His Majesty, to be laid before you, so as to enable you to come to a just, and I trust, final arraugement with respect to them.

"I have thought it best to state frankly, in

(Continued after the Poetry.)

POETRY.

ON THE DEATH OF MAJORB——.

[FOR THE CONSTITUTION.]

He sleeps afar from his native land—
In a stranger's grave he's laid ;
And the last sad rites of closing life
By strangers' hands were paid.

The sound of the deep and muffled drum—
The sad file's funeral tread—
Oh! are these all that glory gives
To hallow the Soldier's bed ?

Perchance a sigh from some manly breast,
At the musquet's rude farewell,
Or a sparkling tear on a toil-brown'd cheek
A soldier's grief may tell.

But he should have died 'mong those he loved—
'Mong spirits so fond and dear ;
For the sweetest balm to a dying soul
Is a wife's or a mother's tear.

Ah! that fond wife now may wildly weep
At her tiny babe's embrace,
For fancy will paint on her little cheek
The light of her husband's face.

Oh! bright ever be the tear that's shed
For the generous and the brave,
And bright ever be the verdant sod
On the soldier's honoured grave!

Mallow, December, 1834.

(Continued from 3rd page.)

this my first communication with you, the object for which you are brought together. In all our subsequent intercourse, I trust you will find me equally candid and open, and as we have now met for the despatch of business I have deemed it right to bring at once under your consideration that business which has occasioned your being convened at an earliar period than usual. It will be a source of pride and gratification to me if at the commencement of my government I am enabled through your means, to extricate my administration from the difficulties with which it is at present threatened.

"I cannot allow myself to anticipate that the Assembly of Nova Scotia, a body always distinguished for its moderation and loyalty, will expose His Majesty to the grave inconveniences of having no means to pay to the officers of the Governmenment their accustomed remuneration, which is now nearly one year in arrear. There are many other important matters which will engage your attention during the session; such as I find it my duty to convey to you, I shall do so by message, and I feel persuaded you will give them your best consideration.

"This province, I regret to say, has not altogether been exempted from feeling commercial distress; it has equally ptevailed in other countries; but our commerce though diminished, has not suffered in any material degree, but in a great measure may be remedied by your public spirit and vigilance, and by enacting and enforcing such laws as may check the illicit trade, which is carried to a great extent, to the detriment of the revenue, and to the loss and prejudice of the merchant and fair dealer.

"It has pleased the Almighty to bless this province with an abundant harvest, which cannot fail to secure to the inhabitants plenty and independence.

"The epidemic cholera, which unfortunately carried off so many of the inhabitants of the town during the autumn, has disappeared for the present. We should be thankful to the Almighty that it did not extend into the province, and prove more destructive. We should take warning and use every precaution to mitigate the ravages of this frightful disease, should it again visit us, by establishing a vigilant police, who will enforce cleanliness and temperance.

"The charitable donations given by individuals during the prevalence of the cholera were liberal and praiseworthy. The exertions of the gentlemen of the Board of Health entitle them to my warmest thanks and approbation, and to the gratitude of the public."—*The Times, Jan.* 15.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT PEEL, BARONET, &c.

"PRO REGE, PRO PATRIA."

Sir,—Without preface of courtly compliment in apology for addressing you, I at once proceed to ask you how far is your declaration consistent with the feelings of the people?

However serious the question may be to you, it is more so at the present crisis to the country. You have taken upon yourself the administration of affairs, and the people look for that justice which was denied them when the Tories were last in power. May the issue prove that they have not looked in vain!

The substance of your declaration may be gathered from these words:—"If the spirit of the Reform Bill implies merely a careful review of institutions, civil and ecclesiastical, undertaken in a friendly temper, combining with the firm maintenance of established rights the correction of proved abuses and the redress of real grievances, in that case I can for myself and colleagues undertake to act in such a spirit and with such intentions."

Such is your declaration. Is such the intention of your colleagues or the House of Lords? If so, a new light has suddenly dawned upon the shadowed faction who have hitherto been the great barriers to improvement and justice. This is all the people ask for; yet this your party have always denied them. They therefore have a right to doubt the sincerity of your expressions, and more than a right to doubt whether the Lords would sanction measures based upon that fair principle of rectitude and justice which your words imply, even were the Tory Government to become apostates from the principles upon which they have hitherto uniformly acted, and to introduce such measures. The spirit of the Reform Bill does not merely imply but demands that called-for reform to which you have alluded. It is more than doubted whether you can grant the people that great boon which the Tories have so long denied them, even if you were willing, for your colleagues are men who have hitherto been opposed to all reform. You should have considered well your power before you had made a declaration which, if carried into full effect, will be the destruction of the principles of the Tory party.

The experience which you might have gleaned in the last four years, and your acceptance of office in face of the mighty stride which the public mind has made, should be a guarantee that you are not opposed to the will of the people—a guarantee that the abuses complained of, and generated under Tory misrule, will undergo a thorough and effectual reform—a guarantee to the well-wishers of the country that nothing will be left to be done by enemies which could be done by friends—in fine, a guarantee that the institutions of our country, the church, the corporations, the agricultural interests, the pension-list, taxes, and whatever oppresses any class of the community, will be subject to a salutary and effective revision.

The people are peaceable till they are roused—quiet till their interests are attacked: they ever have proved themselves the terror of nations—they are the conquerors of Europe. They have always shown themselves attached to their King; they have bled and died for him? yet it should be remembered they are more attached to their country and their rights. The present line of kings is an instance. It remains with you either to prove yourself their true friend by willingly undertaking to reform all abuses, by relieving them of those burdens which press most heavily upon them, and by redressing their grievances according to the true, constitutional, and executive spirit of reform. Unless you are prepared to do this, and the Lords to sanction it, at once renounce the trust you cannot fulfil. Endanger not the King, the constitution, and the people. A couchant but lion spirit is already excited, which will succumb or break out as justice demands. Kingdoms are not governed by the power of the few in opposition to the rights of the many.

The persons who, till within the last few weeks, have been most distinguished for their zeal for high church and prerogative are now, it would seem, the greatest assertors of the prerogatives of the people. Those who were heretofore the great supporters of abuses are now the greatest advocates for a remodel of its injurious system. Why this very sudden, unexpected change? What has caused it? Has the rectitude of principle at length found its sway? Has justice at length found an advocate in the very ranks of its enemies, and is it to be carried to this extent—that rectitude is to predominate over faction? All men will doubt this, though liberal minds are open to conviction, and liberal doctrines are capable of improvement, neither have belonged to the party to whom you have attached yourself.

Men of your political elevation are unfortunately placed in that sphere which prevents them ascertaining the real sentiments of the country. The tenacity with which Kings, Lords, and Tories adhere to their confined opinions is increased from their want of interchange of sentiments with mankind. It is true, opinions are interchanged with each other—with such men as Winchilsea, Roden, Newcastle, and others of those blinded views; but these rather serve to strengthen than enlighten them. A line of darkness seems to confine their political actions; they totally disregard the rights of mankind; they think not the people are the executive magistracy; they act as though renovation was revolution, restoration distruction! They may hear of sudden risings and declamatory speeches—they do see violent petitions; but they cannot investigate the cause, or know the real opinions of the better part of the thinking classes. This is a misfortune both to be lamented and complained of. It is this blindness to all principle and rectitude that has hurried Kings from their thrones. It was this that wrenched the infatuated expression from the Duke of Wellington that "reform was unnecessary." It is this that will cause to be nugatory the King's calling you to office, unless you are thoroughly prepared to give that protective reform in Church and State which, is so loudly and powerfully demanded.

When we consider the vast impulse which the cause of reform has received, the prodigious expansion of all men's views with respect to the constitutional legislation which was effected by their last measure, the enemies your party have been to reform, it is surprising how quietly the higher classes of society have witnessed the reinstation of your destructive order. Be not lulled to inactivity by this want of demonstration of their power—judge not wrongfully or disparagingly by their silence—depend upon it they do know, they have felt, and they will exercise their power, when occasion requires.

The King, the Lords, and the Commons, must act inunison with the wishes of the executive magistracy of the people.

The King has dissolved the late Administration without considering the consequences. The power that was delegated to others reverted upon himself, and the King has now appointed you his Minister. The King's power ought to be that of his people, for their real interest are the same. You, as the empowered delegate now, can cement or dissolve it. The feathers that adorn the Royal bird ought to support his flight:—strip him of his plumage, and you fix him to the earth. Let the experience of the past gather fresh wisdom for the future. Teach your King to know that more interests than those which his limited grasp can secure must be consulted if he wishes to reign in the hearts of his people. Above all, teach him to know and value that the prerogative of the Crown is dependent upon the executive of the people!

One parting admonition to yourself:—let justice guide you, or the people will guide themselves.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
your most obedient Humble
Servant,
J. C. ORD.

York, Dec. 24.

[*Times, Dec.* 29.

THE AGGREGATE.

(FROM THE DUBLIN EVENING MAIL.)

Dan finds the Grubbery is not thriving—the soil or the climate is too cold at present, and the plants sapless, *effete* and faded.—He must needs have a hot-bed, to resuscitate the dying weeds and, accordingly, we find that he means, in the course of the week, to rake all the kennels of disaffection—to sweep all the lanes and allies of sedition—to rake through all the cellar and cesspools of discontent, which the city affords, for an Aggregate Dunghill. There will, doubtless, be a precious assortment there of the hot and heavy—a choice collection of the rabble of the tap-rooms, and the rabble of the streets—a nice assemblage of the rogues who frequent Newgate, and the rapparees who defend them in Green-street—a precious cargo of new-fledged sedition, and of all the old cast clothes of the former *pollythrasheries*.

"For want of company,
Welcome trumpery."

will be the motto that hereafter shall supersede the "Hereditary Bondsmen.",

Well—and what is the Aggregate to do?

"Hear it, ye Gods, and wonder how ye made them."

They are to withdraw their confidence from Sir Robert Peel and the Duke!!!

Why ye knaves, ye rapscallions, paltry, pettyfogging Fustilarians—what confidence was there ever between such as you and the Duke?

What! you will withdraw your countenance from Sir Robert Peel!! will ye? Why, you ill-favoured reptiles, you could not confer a greater favour on him. He will thank you with all his heart; for so ugly a set of human mugs he never laid his eyes on. We wish we had a mirror large enough for you to see yourself in aggregate, and certain we are you would never prate of *counte nancing* either man or woman again.

And another thing ye will do! you will pass a vote of censure on the King for selecting such Ministers! Will you indeed! His Majesty will be much obliged to you. Your censure is the only praise you have to bestow: your good word were an infamy. For just consider what ye are and of what you are composed.

Is there a demagogue or agitator in the city that will not be a component part of your aggregate?

Is there a rebel in the town that will not partake of your counsels?

Is there a beggarman on the streets—from the great Hackball, king of the beggars, down to the paltriest Jack Cade, that is "sent to the town's end to beg for life," that will not be "*hail fellow mell met*," with the best of you?

In fine, is there a pick-pocket on the *pavé*, or a pick-purse in the Courts, that will not ply his trade with you on that day, when you will withdraw your confidence from Sir R. Peel—and slap the King in the face for dismissing the Radicals?

A great statesman is said to have called certain country meetings "Farces." Such aggregates as yours have not even the merit of a farce. They are mere "Christmas mummeries:" too bad to be even laughed at.

We would not send a gentleman of any note to report amongst you—for any consideration; he would be stifled with the exhalation. If he had a watch he should leave it at home; he should bring such a hat as he would choose to leave behind him.

No: no: ye will be a very filthy rabble, and so we leave you,—*Constitution or Cork Advertiser, Dec.* 20.

THE ENGLISH MAGAZINES.

THE NEW MONTHLY.

The number of this magazine for the current month is unusually good. It abounds in those light, pleasant, readable articles which are precisely what we always find the most attractive in the pages of a magazine. We believe honestly that some of the long political essays which writers in magazines occasionally indulge in, however well written, are more admired than read. This fault at least cannot be attributed to "The New Monthly;" nor do we think it is to be, on this occasion at least, accused of the opposite extreme of trifling levity. The "Confession of William Shakspeare" contain some matters of curious research. The paper entitled "The Clubs of London" is interesting; and Mrs. S. C. Hall's "Irish Sketches," the Notes on Nationalities," by a Traveller, and Hooke's Gibert Gurney," are positive gems. The anecdote of Murtogh Delany, whose sweatheart converted him from a ruined drunkard to a thriving man, whom "the world an' all wouldn't arguy but what whisky was the *biggest ruin in all Ireland.*" ought to be reprinted by the Temperance Society. The following *petite* description of an Irish cottage, and an Irish cottar's life, we must extract:—

"'Tell me of the cottage, Laggie.'

"'God bless you, Ma'am dear, you're cruel fond of hearing of cottages; sure the history of most of them in this country is alike;—a wedding, and little to begin with—a power of children, and little to give them—rack-rent for the bit of land, turned out, beg and baggage, for that or the tithe!—beggary, starvation, sickness, death! That's a poor Irishmen's calendar, since the world was a world, barrin here and there, now and then, when he gets a sight of good fortune, by mistake."

"The Female Opium Eater" is poor, and should have been excluded. We cannot extract from "Gilbert Gurney" without tantalising our readers; but the following from "Notes on Nationalities" are striking, and evince considerable acuteness of observation on the part of the writer:—

"A Frenchman is more cheerful than an Englishman—that is, in company, for a Frenchman appears to be miserable when left alone. On this point the Englishman has certainly the advantage, as he is not dependent upon others for enjoyment. Nevertheless, the sociality of the Frenchman appears the more amiable: give him salad, soup, and chatter, and he wants nothing more to fill up the day. The Frenchman makes a parade of his feelings: the Englishman studies to conceal them. The one affects the enthusiast, and the other the stoic. A Frenchman does not forget that the world is looking on him even à l'article de mort. How many smart saying were prepared for utterance at the last moment by those who feel by the guillotine during the reign of terror! The perruquier who, a few weeks since, committed suicide, because, according to his own account, he had calculated all his chances, and found he cou'd never be so great a man as Napoleon, was perhaps quite sincere in his grief; but was it not genuine French vanity, the ostentation of feeling, that induced him to make this display? The grief alone did not cause the suicide, but the opportunity of making it known to the world in this very striking and theatrical style was so tempting!

"Another incident of a kindred complexion is still more recent. A little girl kills herself in the regular charcoal way, because she feared her parents did not love her! But mark the desire for exhibition and effect even in a child: This little creature had taken the pains to learn to write, solely for the purpose of leaving behind her a letter explaining her motives! She might have done this orally to her parents, her relatives and acquaintance; but this was not sufficient, the world must know it, and a suicide would not be regularly sentimental without a letter. Here again we have the coup de theatre. * * * * * *

"It has been remarked that, in times of great political excitement, the French theatres are the most crowded, while the reverse is true in the case of the English. A Frenchman is everything in a crowd, he is nothing alone: only persuade him that tout le monde will do this or that, and he is ripe for it at once. Under this excitement there is no excess, good or bad, of which he is not capable. But 'sauve qui peut' is a sound that puts his self possession to flight. Look at a French crew in a shipwreck; what panic, insubordination, blind precipitancy, confusion, and despair! How different from the cool presence of mind which an English sailor preserves in the same circumstances! It is here that the individual is everything. How many a British ship has foundered at sea, and gone down with every man at his post!"

FRASER'S MAGAZINE.

Fraser is beginning to eschew politics, and he will probably find his account in it. We of the broad-sheet give the public ample supplies of that commodity; and those who seek for knowledge in the "ample page" of *The Chronicle, The Times, The Herald, The Post, The Courier* or *The Standard*, are merely annoyed to find our lucubrations and controversies hashed up and presented to them, *a crambe recocta*, in the form of magazine essays. A political magazine, in short, is a bore; a fact of which the editors of these miscellanies seem now, in general, to be pretty well aware. They are gradually ceasing to be political pamphlets, and are becoming antholo.. gies, full of the graceful flowers of literature. Fraser has but one short political article, on which no great care seems to have been bestowed; the rest of the number is an excellent literary miscellany, possessing the quaintness and whim which have long characterised it. The first article, entitled "The Fraserians," is somewhat in the style of Blackwood's *Noctis Ambrosianæ*. It is a *symposium* of the contributors, full of mirth, wit, criticism, and song; and it is accompanied by a graphic representation of the banquet, from the pencil of Croquis, containing very spirited likenesses of a number of well-known *literati*. The gem of the number is a continuation of the admirable series of articles, "The Songs of France," from which we extract the following imitation of one of the songs of the unrivalled Beranger. "Beranger (says his imitator) glories in belonging to *the people*. What poet but Beranger ever thought of commemorating a *garret* where he spent his earlier days?"

"THE GARRET OF BERANGER.

"Oh! it was here that Love his gifts bestowed
On youth's wild age!
Gladly once more I seek my youth's abode.
In pilgrimage;
Here my young mistress with her poet dared
Reckless to dwell;
She was sixteen, twenty, and we shared
This attic cell.

"Yes, 'twas a garret! be it known to all,
Here was Love's shrine;
There read, in charcoal traced along the wall,
Th' unfinished line—
Here was the board where kindred hearts would blend.
The Jew can tell
How oft I pawned my watch, to feast a friend
In attic cell!

"O! my Lisette's fair form could I recall
With fairy wand!
There she would blind the window with her shawl—
Bashful, yet fond!
What though from whom she got her dress I've since
Learnt but too well,
Still in those days I envied not a Prince,
In attic cell!

"Here the glad tidings on our banquet burst,
'Mid the bright bowls:
Yes, it was here Marengo's triumph first
Kindled our souls!
Bronze cannon roared; France with redoubled might
Felt her heart swell!
Proudly we drank our Consul's health that night
In attic cell!

"Dreams of my youthful days I'd freely give,
Ere my life's close,
All the dull days I'm destined yet to live,
For one of those!
Where shall I now find raptures that were felt,
Joys that befell,
And hopes that dawned at twenty, when I dwelt
In attic cell?"

THE MONTHLY.

The current number commences a new series of this work, and the opening article on the new Tory Reform Government is written with great spirit and acumen. The dissection of Sir Robert Peel's address is capital, and clearly exposes its abundant fallacies. Despite our limited space, we must make one political quotation:—

"It is easy for Sir Robert to tell us that he is no friend to abuses, and that he is no enemy to Reform; but the question is, what does he consider an abuse—and what does he mean by Reform? He did not consider the Reform Bill a Bill of Reform; he did not think that Gatton

and Old Sarum were abuses. We must agree upon our first principles ere we are likely to come to an amicable understanding. The general principles he talks of are rather vague and unsatisfactory. They may be the principles, as we suspect they are, of General the Duke of Wellington. The abuses of which the country complains may be instruments of good government with him; and Reform and retrenchment, with his reading of the words, may mean the retrenchment of Reform. We have some homely sayings which may be brought in exemplification of our more obscure hints:—'What is one man's meat,' it is said, 'is another man's poison.' And again, 'What won't poison will fatten—and what won't fatten will fill up. That is to say, 'What is one man's use is another man's abuse; and while I can keep place I'll grow fat in it—and such places as I cannot grow fat in, I'll fill up with my friends, Herries, Goulburn, and Knatchbull.'"

The next paper is by a much-admired occasional contributor to our own columns, Boz, describing a passage in the life of Mr. Watkins Tottle; and for a paper commencing with the words, "Matrimony is proverbially a serious undertaking," is one of the most laughter-provoking we ever read. There are a variety of other papers, embracing a variety of subjects, on which we have not yet had time to form an opinion, though the "West Indian Sketch" appears to be smartly written.

We conclude with the following extract:—

"When the British soldiers landed on the island, they broke open the boiling-house and distillery, and made grog in a most original manner, and on a very extensive scale. They rolled out three hogsheads of sugar, and seven puncheons of rum, which they emptied into a well of water, drew up the mixture in buckets-full, and drank it. This ingenious mode of making grog was introduced by the regiment under the command of Colonel Picton—the immortal Picton of Waterloo. During his government, he endeavoured to make the colonial department reimburse the proprietor of the plantation for the damage sustained on the landing of his regiment: this he was not able to accomplish. Sir Thomas Picton was one of the most able governors this island ever had. His way of treating debtors that had the means, but wanted the will to pay, was original; instead of undergoing the heavy delays in a Spanish law process, creditors were in the habit of going to Governor Picton; he would summon the debtor before him, and ask him if the plaintiff's claim was just; if the defendant answered in the affirmative, Picton rejoined, 'Pay him, sir, immediately;' perhaps the defendant would remark that he had not the money at the moment. 'When will you have it, sir?'—This day week:' here the governor would say, addressing the plaintiff, 'Here is your money'—at the same time paying him himself, and then turning to the defendant, he would add, 'Take care, sir, that you produce the money within ten days'—this was enough—for few men would venture to trifle with the governor,"—*Morning Chronicle, Jany.* 1.

ENGLISH INFANTRY.

(*From the United Service Gazette, December* 6.)

"A young and fair contributor" to the *United Service Journal* has furnished some translated extracts from the Marquess de Chambray's *Essay on the Infantry of our Days*, from which we extract a height, the English infantry does not crown the crest, as practised by the infantry of other armies; it is placed about fifty paces behind the crest, a position in which it is not seen if the ascent be at all steep; it has almost always some skirmishers along the slope, which must be climbed in order to attack it. The musketry and the retreat of the skirmishers inform it of the enemy's arrival; at the moment that they appear it gives them a discharge of musketry, the effect of which must be terrible when it is at so short a distance, and charges them immediately. If it succeed in overthrowing them, which is very probable, it is satisfied with following with its skirmishers, does not pass the crest, and resumes its position. This manœuvre is excellent; it will be sufficient to point out the disadvantages of what other infantries practice in these circumstances, in order to show its advantages. In the affair of the 28th of July, 1813, directed by Soult, about two leagues from Pompeluna, to raise the blockade of that place, a division, of about 5,000 men, was ordered to attack the extreme right of the enemy's position. The English there occupied an elevated hill, of which the slope was very steep, and towards the middle of it was a plateau; they had placed on this plateau a first line, which was deployed parallel with the crest, formed by the intersection of the slope of the hill with the plane of the plateau, and about fifty paces behind this crest. This first line could neither see the troops which were to climb the hill to attack it, nor be seen by them; but from the point where a French division found itself placed to the right of that of which I speak, and which was seperated from it by a ravine, the ground was distinctly seen, as well as the troops charged with the attack and defence of the position. The latter were much less numerous than their assailants. The French division destined to attack was formed in close columns of divisions, and ascended the hill; it was not preceded by skirmishers, and the English had none either. From time to time the English officers came to examine at what point the French columns had arrived. As soon as they appeared, the English battalions fired, charged with the bayonet, and overthrew them, but did not pursue; on the contrary, after having remained some moments near the crest, at which the plateau terminated, they retired in double-quick time, at the command of their General, resumed their position, and gave three successive cheers. Nevertheless the French division, of which the first ranks only had attained the plateau, astonished at being repulsed, almost without having fought, rallied immediately, and re-ascended the hill with great resolution. Meanwhile, the English had on the plateau a reinforcement of troops who were placed behind the first. The French columns unbouched, as before, received a discharge of musketry, and were again charged and overthrown. The English battalions again resumed their position in double-quick time, and repeated their cheers."

MEMOIRS OF GENERAL AND FLAG OFFICERS RECENTLY DECEASED.

(*From the United Service Journal, for December.*)

GENERAL SIR HENRY WARDE, G. C. B.

The first appointment in the Army of the late General Warde was to the 1st regiment of Foot Guards in 1783, and in 1792 he was promoted to a lieutenancy, with the rank of captain. The following year the Guards accompanied the expedition to Holland, and at the siege of Valenciennes the subject of this sketch was so severely wounded in the storm of the outworks, that he was compelled to return to England. On his recovery, in July, 1794, he again joined his regiment, and continued to serve with them, acting as adjutant to the 3rd battalion, until his promotion to a company, when he was sent home.

In the expeditions to Ostend and to the Helder this officer served as lieutenant-colonel, and he was present in all the actions. He received the brevet of colonel in 1801; and in 1804 he was appointed brigadier-general. His next foreign service was in the critical expedition to Copenhagen under Lord Cathcart, in 1807; and we find his name included on the votes of thanks from both houses of Parliament on that occasion. In the following year he obtained the rank of major-general. He next commanded the first brigade of Foot Guards sent to Spain in 1809, with the force under Sir David Baird, and returned to England after the battle of Corunna, his name again appearing in the votes of thanks from both houses of Parliament.

Major-General Warde was in the same year, 1809, sent to India, and several as second in command under Lieutenant-General the Honourable John Abercromby at the capture of the Mauritius in 1810; he remained in the island for some time after its conquest, in command of the troops, was afterwards acting Governor; and subsequently appointed to the chief command of the forces, for his services at the capture he once more had the gratification to receive the thanks of Parliament.

Appointed to the colonelcy of the 68th Foot in 1813; in the same year he obtained the rank of lieutenant general, and in 1830 that of general. In 1815 when the Prince Regent, to commemorate the auspicious termination of our naval and military contests, was pleased to augment the military Order of the Bath; he was one of those selected for "eminent services during the late war," and obtained the distinction of Knight Commander of the Order; and, subsequently, he was raised to the dignity of a Grand Cross.

Sir Henry Warde, who was the father of the Countess of Guilford, and of a large family, died at his house at Arnsford in Hampshire on the 1st of October last, highly esteemed and respected by a large circle of friends.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL ROGER COGHLAN.

The military career of the subject of this Memoir commenced in the Connaught Rangers in 1779. Immediately after his appointment he accompanied his corps to Jamaica. In the next year he was removed to the 1st battalion 60th regiment, then also in Jamaica, and in 1781 he was appointed adjutant to the battalion. The latter appointment he resigned a short time previous to the reduction of the third and fourth battalions of the 60th; and the junior officers of each rank in the four battalions being ordered for reduction, he was, in 1783, placed on half-pay as lieutenant.

Having paid the regulated difference to return to full pay, lieutenant Coghlan, in 1784, rejoined the 1st battalion, 60th regiment, at Jamaica; and in 1786 accompanied the corps to Nova Scotia. In January, 1788, he purchased a company in the 66th, which he joined at St. Vincent's in the Leeward Islands, from whence the 66th proceeded in 1793 to Gibraltar.

In 1795 Captain Coghlan purchased a majority in the 134th regiment, and was ordered from Gibraltar to join that regiment at Dundee; before his arrival in Great Britain the corps was reduced, but the officers were continued on full pay.

Major Coghlan immediately sought for employment; and the West Indies being the principal theatre at this time for active service, he availed himself of an exchange, in January, 1796, to the 82nd regiment, then at St. Domingo. He immediately after sailed to join that corps, and in December of the same year he succeeded, by purchase, to the lieutenant colonelcy of the regiment, the first major having died from a wound, and both the lieutenant-colonels having died from that dreadful malady the yellow fever.

The few officers who survived the fever, and the remains of the regiment, not amounting to the number allowed to be borne on the establishment as non-commissioned officers, and even those few nearly exhausted and worn out from the ravages of the climate, returned to England in November, 1798.

Under the first act permitting the men of the militia regiments to volunteer into the line, the 82nd regiment was, through the exertions of Lieut. Colonel Coghlan, completed, in 1799, to about 1,100 rank and file; and in 1800 the corps was embarked, for Ireland, whence, after remaining a few months, it proceeded to Minorca, where it continued until the evacuation of that island in 1802, when it returned to Ireland.

Lieutenant-Colonel Coghlan received the brevet of colonel in 1805, and in August of that year, his health which had been greatly impaired by his services in the West Indies, was so much affected by the damp climate of Ireland, that as there was no probability of the regiment being removed from that country, he was reluctantly compelled to retire on half-pay. Colonel Coghlan left the 82d regiment in the highest order and best state of discipline, after having commanded it upwards of nine years, the senior Lieutenant-Colonel (Wetherall) having been on staff employ all the time he belonged to the regiment.

In the course of six months Colonel Coghlan was enabled to report himself ready and anxious to be employed in any way the Commander-in-Chief might think proper; but for some years he remained unemployed.

In July, 1810, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and in a few days after appointed to the Staff of Ireland, where he remained for some years; and in 1819 he obtained the brevet of Lieutenant-General. He died at Brighton on the 3d of August last.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR HENRY DE HENUBER, K. C. B. AND K. C. G.

The services in the British Army of the late Sir Henry de Henuber commenced in the year 1801, as Lieutenant Colonel of the third Battalion of the line of the King's German Legion. In the following year he was appointed Colonel-Commandant of the Battalion, and in 1811 he was included in the brevet of Major Generals.

After serving for some time on the Staff of the army in Sicily, under the orders of Lord William Bentinck, the Major General was sent to Spain, where he served with the German Legion, under the illustrious Wellington. In June, 1813, he was appointed to command the third Battalion of the King's German Legion as the 1st division of infantry, and was present at the battle of the Nile.

In 1814, it fortunately fell to this officer's lot to repel the treacherous affair at Bayonne, a service of the highest importance. On the 27th of March in that year, Lieutenant General Sir John Hope, who commanded at the siege of Bayonne, wished to put himself in possession of the entrenched heights of St. Etienne, close to the citadel, and in a measure commanding it. The centre was to be attacked by the line, the right by the light brigade of the King's German Legion, and the left by the Foot Guards. It happened, however, that the centre movement took place before the other columns began their march, consequently the brunt of the action fell on the light brigade under Major-General de Henuber.

The enemy's pickets were quickly driven in, but the brigade experienced a very heavy fire from the village and fortified church of St. Etienne, and also from a line of intrenchments thrown upon the high road to Bourdeaux. It was therefore determined to storm the village, which being immediately carried into execution in the most gallant manner by Lieutenant Colonel Bodecker, commanding six companies of the first battalion of the Legion, and supported by the 5th, the brigade were thereby put in possession of the key of the enemy's position. At the same time the riflemen of the 1st and 5th battalions, supported by two companies, extended to the right to attack the enemy's intrenchments on the Bourdeaux road, which were very strong, all the contiguous houses being loopholed. They were, however, immediately attacked with the bayonet, and carried by these troops assisted by the 21 line battalion. Two officers, with about forty men; and a field-piece were taken.

We find Major-General Henuber next serving in the memorable battle of Waterloo, and for his conduct on that occasion he had the honour of receiving the thanks of Parliament.

Upon the augmentation of the Order of the Bath, this officer was appointed an Honorary Knight Commander; he was also nominated by his late Majesty Knight Commander of the Guelphic Order; and in 1819 he obtained the brevet of Lieutenant-General. His death took place in December last.

A GERMAN WIFE.

[The following story exhibits another result of the fondness for that "*transcendental*" trash which sometimes in verse, sometimes in prose run mad, passes current for sublime writing among a certain class of literati in Germany, and which a half-educated and under-bred clique are trying (we are sure in vain) to bring into fashion in England. But the country of Shakspeare and Milton,—the country where imagination walks hand-and-hand with taste and judgment, can never recognize the tawdry and slip-shop phantom whose imitation of genius resembles the original as a base Brummagem counterfeit resembles refined gold.

If this lady, instead of killing herself according to the prescription of German romance, had given a porter a couple of dollars to drag her husband through a horsepond, we would have laid any wager that his cure would have been as completely effected by such a misfortune as by the excessive sacrifice which she in her infatuation made for a booby.]

(From the *Athenæum.*)

Jena (Saxe Weimar), Jan. 15.

I was about to send you a gossiping letter on a multitude of comparatively unimportant subjects, when all interest and attention here was absorbed by one of the most tragical and astounding events ever recorded in literary biography. You may rely on every particular I am now about to relate. I know all the particulars intimately—know all circumstances by direct letters—am authorized to communicate them to you—and must anxious to do so without the loss of a single moment, lest misrepresentations should find their way into the English papers. You have at least heard, by fame and name, of Dr. H—S—* Custos of the Royal Library at Berlin, distinguished as a scholar, by his edition of "Pacuvii Duletres"—as a poet, by his collection, of Greek songs, and his "Bilder des Orients." He married, four or five years since a highly accomplished and amiable young lady, Miss W., of Leipsic. They lived most happily together, but had no family. Her whole time and attentions therefore were devoted to him: his success, his fame, his happiness, engrossed all her thoughts. During the summer of 1833 they travelled together through Russia, and returned to Berlin delighted with the scenes they had passed through, and full of enthusiasm and new literary projects. But soon after the husband was taken ill. His disorder was peculiar, and the physicians expressed their fears that his mind would be untimely affected. In the autumn of last year they visited together the baths of Rissingen, but he did not derive from them the benefit anticipated. They were detained on their return by illness at Hanover, and only reached Berlin late in the season; but as soon as he arrived, he resigned his situation of Custos of the Royal Library, that he might enjoy undisturbed the quiet of domestic life, and recover, if possible, his health. A friend, and one whom I had introduced, had often spoken to them of the beautiful environs of Jena—of our habits, manners, and social life. Led by his description, and perhaps a wish, under circumstances, to change the scene, they had resolved to spend the next summer in our little town. This was especially her plan; and in arranging for, and talking over, the contemplated change, the time passed until the 29th of December, when the Doctor went to public concert. He expressed his intention of leaving it before a symphony of Beethoven's should be performed, fearing that it would be too much for him, and try his weak nerves too severely. His wife persuaded him to the contrary: he remained—was gratified and cheered by it, and returned home full of his plans for the next summer. When he entered his lodgings he found all in confusion. During his absence she, having previously dressed herself all in white, had killed herself; she had pointed a dagger to her heart, and with a revolved spirit struck a sure blow, and expired instantly. The maid servant, who heard her mistress fall, finding both doors which led to her chamber fastened, called for the landlord. On forcing an entrance, they found her dead. The unfortunate husband arrived at this moment. The following letter, written with a firm hand upon a sheet of common paper, lay upon the table:—

"More unhappy than thou hast been thou canst not be, my most beloved: happier thou mayest become with real misfortune. There is often a wonderful blessing in misfortune; you will surely find it so. We suffered together *one* sorrow: thou knowest how I suffered in silence: reproach ever came from you—much, much hast thou loved me. It will be better for thee—much better. I feel, but have not words to express what I feel. We shall meet hereafter and unfettered. But thou wilt live out thy time upon earth. Fulfil, then, thy destiny, and act with energy. Salute all whom I loved, and who loved me in return, till in all eternity we meet. Pray.

"CHARLOTTE.

"P. S. Do not betray weakness—be firm, strong, and resolute."

These are the brief particulars of perhaps the most extraordinary suicide in the world's records. This heroic woman had a deep insight into the nature of her husband's malady; she felt and knew that nothing but a real and lasting sorrow could give another direction to his thoughts, and save him from madness; and she offered herself a willing sacrifice to his happiness. It is perhaps still more extraordinary, that from this eventful moment he has recovered; the physicians declare that no medicine could have worked with half such potency either on mind or body. He feels himself strong and able to fulfil her last declared wishes, and to accomplish those great projects which heretofore he merely contemplated and speculated on. Since her death he has written some beautiful verses addressed to her friends, in which he explains her motives and her conduct, and the influences on himself.

What do you think of this strange history? I will confess to you, that this magnanimous error of a noble nature has painfully interested me. Notwithstanding the abundant love and the noble self-devotion which it proves, there is in such conduct something so unnatural, so utter a want of all religious hope and feeling, that it has most deeply affected me. I am in no humour, as you may suppose, to write upon trifles after this, and therefore for the present I conclude.—*Times, Jan.* 28.

* We have suppressed the names. To the few personally interested, the parties are sufficiently indicated; to the many it is of little consequence, and the publication might give pain, although there can be no doubt that, notwithstanding our precaution they will shortly be bruited about all over Europe.

CORONERS' INQUEST.

CORONER'S INQUEST ON MR. JUSTICE TAUNTON.

Yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Mr. Stirling the coroner, and a highly respectable jury, assembled at No. 28, Russell-square, for the purpose of taking an inquisition on the body of Sir William Elias Taunton, Knight, late one of the Justices of the King's Bench, and Recorder of Oxford, who died suddenly at the above house on Sunday night last.

Frederick Salmon, of No. 12, Old Broad-street, in the City of London, surgeon, stated that he had been in the habit of attending the late Sir William Taunton professionally, for many years past, and was connected with his family by marriage. The state of the deceased's health was latterly remarkable good, much better than it had been two years ago. Witness and his wife dined with the deceased and his family on Sunday. Sir William was then in excellent health, apparently, very cheerful, and amusing himself with his children. He had taken a protracted walk that day of between two and three hours' duration, accompanied by his eldest son, and on returning he remarked to witness how little he felt fatigued, and seemed to feel pleased that his strength had not failed him, and that he felt so well after such unusual exertion. Witness remained with the deceased during the evening, and then left to return home. About half-past 11 witness received a message to attend immediately at Russell-square. He accordingly proceeded there without a moment's delay, and found Sir William supported in bed in a half erect position, quite dead. Witness had subsequently made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and found the heart much affected. There was a thickening of the substance of the heart, together with ossification of the valves of the heart, as likewise ossification of the vessels of the brain, with extensive effusion of water on the brain, which latter circumstance was the immediate and decided cause of death, and proceeded from existing disease of the heart. Witness could not have rendered any available assistance had he been present when the deceased was first attacked. His death must have been nearly instantaneous. Witness had never any reason to suppose that the deceased would ever have been subject to the disease of which he died.

Mr. Salmon then addressed the coroner, and said that he had read in one of the newspapers an account of this melancholy event, in which it stated that Sir William had entertained a large dinner party on the Sunday afternoon. This was not the fact, as only himself, his wife, and sister were present, and he thought it but due to the memory of the Judge, who was a strict observer of his religious duties, that the report in question should be contradicted.

The Coroner said he had no doubt but that the press would act as became them on the occasion.

Richard Johnson, butler to the deceased, stated that he lighted Sir William up to bed at about a quarter past 11 on Sunday night; he seemed rather exhausted, as was usual with him, on reaching the top of the stairs. Witness went down stairs to his own bed, and in a short time afterwards was alarmed by one of the female domestics, who came running to him saying that Sir William was dying. Witness instantly sent for Mr. Salmon and also Dr. Turnbull, who resides at No. 43, in the square, and then went up stairs and found Sir William in a dying state, supported on the bed in the arms of Lady Taunton. Witness had occasion to go down stairs to let in Dr. Turnbull, and when he returned up again Sir William was a corpse.

The Coroner remarked to the jury that if they were satisfied with the witnesses, they had heard, they need not go into further evidence.

The Jury said they were perfectly satisfied, and after viewing the body returned the following verdict—"That Sir William Elias Taunton, Knight, died by the visitation of God, and not otherwise."

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DEATH AND FUNERAL OF THE WIFE OF THE MICHIGAN CHIEF.

The favou ite squaw or wife of the celebrated Michigan chief, Muk Coonse, died at her lodgings, No. 100, in the Waterloo-road, Lambeth. Her name was Ah-mik-waw-begun-o'je (Beaver, or the diving mouse). She was perfectly sensible of her approaching end, and refused to take any medicine, saying that the Great Spirit would be offended if she tried to evade his summons, and that not having to her knowledge committed a single evil action, she was not afraid to obey it. In consequence of the apprehensions of the chief that she would not be buried as became her station, she was received into the Christian church and baptized on Sunday morning, a few hours before her death, by the name of "Antoinette O Whow, O Qua." On the same evening that she died, and for some time after her demise, the grief of her husband knew no bounds, whilst her sister and followers joined in a wail of heart-piercing agony. The wretched chief caught the dead body in his arms, entreating her with the most passionate expressions not to leave him alone in a strange world. On Monday and Tuesday several persons were allowed to see the remains, which excited much admiration for the beauty of its features. The body was in an elegant black coffin, richly ornamented, the plate of which bore the following simple inscription:—

"Antoinette O Whow, O Qua,
" Died 18th January, 1836.
" Aged 26."

The body was dressed in the usual habiliments of the country, over which was an elaborately worked shroud, down each side was a strip of green cloth trimmed with red, a few leaves of laurel, bearing a bouquet, were on her breast, and it was loaded with ornaments were in her ears, and her cheeks were painted red. We understood also that all her jewels were placed in the coffin with her; the whole was covered with a splendid Indian shawl. On Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, she was buried at St. John's, Waterloo road; the procession moved in the following order:—The feathers and usual attendants. Then the body on a brier borne by six men, and the pall supported by the following gentlemen—Mr. W. Keese, Mr. H. Wallack, Mr. Wetley, Mr. E. Lancaster, Mr. Milner, and Mr. Gale. The mourners were the Chief and a young Squaw and three other Indians, Mr. Cabonel, Mr. Oxberry, and several other theatrical gentlemen. After the usual service in the church, the body was committed to its last home. At this trying moment the behaviour of the Chief was manly in the extreme, yet expressive of deep sorrow. He marked the tombstone at the foot of the grave with several Indian characters, which on inquiry we found to be a prayer that the foot of no stranger might profane it; and also an unerring mark for any one of his tribe who might visit the spot, to know who it was that reposed there. At the conclusion of the burial service, a white rose was thrown into the grave, and Shaw Whash (or Big Sword) pronounced a funeral oration in the Indian dialect. On returning to the residence of the Chief, he addressed the mourners in the French language to the following effect:—"For three years prior to my visit to this country I rested on the bosom of my wife in love and happiness. She was everything to me, and such was my fear that illness or accident might part us in England, that I wished her to remain behind in our settlements. This she would not consent to, saying 'That I was all the world to her, and in life or death she would remain with me.' We came, and I have lost her—she who was all my earthly happiness is now under the earth, but the Great Spirit has placed her there, and my bosom is calm. I am not, I never was, a man of tears; but her loss made me shed torrents, and the only cordial to my wounded feelings is the sympathy I see expressed around me, and the great attention and respect which was paid to the memory of the departed." Several of the mourners said a few words of condolence, and then retired, deeply impressed with the mournful and remarkable occurrence of the afternoon. The Chief was to have been introduced to His Majesty on the day of the funeral.—*Times.*

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

SINGULAR CASE.—A young man of very repulsive appearance, having his hair fastened in a knot, with a comb in the same manner as a woman's, was yesterday brought before Mr. Conant on the following charge:—

The previous afternoon he had been seen to decoy a little child into a house in Church-street, in which he occupied a garret, and information of the circumstances having been conveyed to the mother of the child, who lived next door, she went up stairs and found the little girl sitting by the fire, and on questioning her was informed that the prisoner had acted indecently towards her. For this offence she gave him into custody.

The Magistrate, having been informed that the prisoner had written down his name in the following manner: "Sir John Lambe Hathesay, Rex Royal Prince of England," asked him the meaning of it?

The prisoner answered that his mother was Queen of Jerusalem, and therefore he came of the blood-royal, and was entitled to the dignity he assumed.

Mr. Conant asked him to explain his conduct towards the child?

The prisoner said he had no improper intentions towards the little girl; on the contrary he meant to provide for her munificently out of an estate of 60,000*l.* a year which he expected to inherit in right of his mother.

Mr. Conant told him he suspected he merely assumed an appearance of derangement, for the purpose of covering his scandalous conduct, in order to a certain which, he should make inquiries in the neighbourhood where he was known.

Clements, an officer of this establishment, was dispatched to make inquiry; and in a short time he returned, and told the magistrate, that the prisoner had for some time past laboured under strange delusions. A boot and shoemaker, for whom he worked, had said that he was in the habit of making extravagant statements respecting himself; but though he was apparently lunatic in such matters, yet he was one of the best workmen he had. The most singular delusion which the prisoner laboured under, was that of supposing a reciprocal attachment existed between him and a daughter of Lord Bingham's, who, he said had suddenly fallen in love with him in the ride in Hyde-park. Their nuptials, he expected, would have taken place before this, had not recent political movements retarded them, and their consummation, he was fearful, must now be delayed until the return to power of her noble and learned father-in-law.

Mr. Conant directed that the prisoner should be remanded for a few days.

The prisoner was then fully committed for trial.—*Morn. Chro., Jan.* 3.

MARY LE BONNE OFFICE.—Yesterday a dwarfish costermonger, named Joe Reynolds, with a particularly dirty face, and a nose of considerable longitudinal dimensions, appeared before Messrs. Hoskins and Shutt, upon a warrant, to answer the complaint of a strapping, red-cheeked woman, one Betty Marshall, who, to use her own words, was shamefully and howdaciously assaulted by him on Wednesday last, under the following circumstances.

It appeared from the evidence that on the evening in question, the fair complainant happened to steer into the neighbourhood of Paddington, and being somewhat thirsty called in at the King Arms, where she entered the tap room and seated herself by the side of a sheep's trotter—woman who had previously taken her station on a large coal-box by the fire place; a pot of Barclay's best was then called for, and in due form quickly introduced by a little carrotty poled waiter, who, pocketing the "needful," made his bow and retired; in a few minutes after this the defendant came in, followed by a neat little body his wife, both of whom placed themselves within a short distance of the complainant, and indulged their fancy, by imbibing a glass each of genuine pine-apple rum; while this ceremony was going on it so happened that the trotter-woman by a *lapsus linguæ* threw out an observation derogatory to the character of the aforesaid Joe Reynolds, the defendant, who knowing nothing about the propriety of conducting himself under such circumstances with philosophic calmness, rose from the form in a most tremendous rage, and in the vulgar tongue about sell the vender of trotters in such a "howdacious manner as never was," which induced the complainant to jump up like lightning from the above-mentioned coal-box in order to remonstrate with the pugnacious Joe; but before she had time to give it him well with her tongue, he raised his fist and struck her on the bridge of the nose, alleging that the compliment would not have been passed on her but for her ready interference in a matter with which she had nothing "wotsomdever" to do.

In reply to the charge, the defendant said, "Please your worship, the gist o'the thing's this here: Bet Marshall pitched into my wife for nuffen at all, and so help me tater, I never had a haggry word not with nobody. I aren't got no witnesses here, my lord, except Jack, the pot-boy, and he can't get out to-day, so I hope as how you'll be able to let me have justice in his absence."

The costermonger was then fined 2*s.* 6*l.* and costs, which his better half directly drew forth from an old glove, and paid to the officer in attendance.—*Times, Jan.* 24.

A CANADIAN WINTER.

As the winter comes on, one snow-storm succeeds another till the whole face of the country is changed, every particle of ground is covered, the trees alone remaining visible, while even the progress of the mighty river St. Lawrence is arrested in its course; every-where in fact, the chilling grasp of winter is felt, and every precaution is taken by man to resist its benumbing effects. All the feathered tribes take the alarm; even the hardy crow retreats, and few quadrupeds are to be *seen*; some, like the bear, remaining in a torpid state, and others, like the hare, changing their colour to a pure white.

From Quebec to Montreal, the St. Lawrence ceases to be navigable, and serves as a road for the sleighs and cariicles. Instead of the variety which a Canadian summer presents in tracing the course of noble rivers, the fall of beautiful cataracts, the gayety and liveliness of the busy hum of commerce in the passing vessels on the moving waters, the fine tints of the forest, and the auburn tinge of the ripening corn, the whistle of the ploughboy, and the lowing of the tenden kine, nothing is now to be seen but one continued solid plain; no rivers, no ships, no animals—all one indiscriminate plain of snow, the average depth of which (unless where accumulated by snow-storms or drifts) is about thirty inches.

The dress of the Canadian now undergoes a complete change; the hat and *bonnet rouge* are thrown aside, and fur caps, fur cloaks, fur gloves, are put in requisition, with worsted hose over as well as under boots; those who take exercise on foot use snow-shoes, or *mocassins*, which are made of a kind of network, fixed on a frame, and shaped like a boy's paper-kite, about two feet long and eighteen inches broad; these cover so much of the surface of the snow that the wearer sinks but a very few inches, even when the snow is softest.

While the external weather is guarded against by the Canadians when out of doors, their habitations are also secured against the destructive power of intense cold. The walls of the houses are usually plastered on the outside, to preserve the stones from moisture, which, if acted on by the frost, is liable to split them; and the apartments are heated with stoves, which keep the temperature at a higher and more uniform rate than our English fireplaces will.

And here it may be observed, that the result of intense cold (such as is felt in Canada) is, if not guarded against, similar to that of intense heat; with this exception, that it is easier to guard against the effects of the one in North America than the other in India. A *cold* iron during a Canadian winter, when lightly grasped, blisters and *burns* with nearly equal facility to a *hot iron*. The principle, in both instances, is alike; in the former, the *caloric* or vital heat of the body passes so rapidly *from the hand* into the cold iron as to destroy the continuous and organic structure of the part; in the latter, the caloric passes so rapidly from the hot iron *into* the hand as to produce the same effect—heat, in both cases, being the cause; its passing *into* the body *from* the iron, or *into* the iron from the body, being equally injurious to vitality. From a similar cause, the incautious traveller in Canada is *burnt* in the face by a very *cold* wind, with the same sensations as when exposed to the blast of an Eastern sirocco. The term *frost-bitten*, is the effect produced by extreme cold, when accompanied by a sharp biting wind. At this period persons are liable to have the nose, toes, fingers, ears, or those parts where the circulation of the blood is scanty and slow, *frost-bitten*, without their own feelings informing them of the presence of the enemy, and the knowledge of such being first discovered by a passing individual, who observes the nose (for instance, if frost-bitten) becoming quite *white*, while the rest of the face is very red. In such a predicament it is at first startling to see an utter stranger running up to a traveller with a handful of snow, calling out "*Your nose*, Sir; *your nose is frost-bitten*;" and, waiving further ceremony, rubbing without mercy at your proboscis—it being the first time that any one had ever dared to tweak and twinge that honorary vulnerable part. If *snow* be well *rubbed in*, in due time, there is a probability of saving the most prominent feature in the face; if not, or if *heat* be applied, not only is the skin destroyed, but the nose and a great part of the adjacent surface is irrecoverably lost. * * * *

It must no, however be supposed that the severety of the winter is any obstacle to out-door amusements, though it stops the navigation of the rivers and the cultivating of the soil; on the contrary, winter in Canada is the season of joy and pleasure the cares of business are laid aside, and all classes and ranks indulge in a general carnival, as some amends for the toil undergone during the summer months. The sleigh or carriole of the humble *habitan*, or proud seigneur, is got ready all over the country; riding abroad on business or pleasure commences; visiting is an active play between friends, neighbours, and relatives, *regular* city and town balls, and *irregular* pic-nic country parties (where each guest brings his dish), are quite the rage; and, after dining, dancing and supping—and dancing again, the wintry morning dawn is often ushered in while the festive glee is yet at its height, and a violent snow-storm blockades the *pic-nickers* until broad daylight enables them to carriole towards home, over the ice-bound rivers and waves of snow, in all the enjoyment which the lightest-hearted beings can be supposed capable of, and considering the hardships and inconveniences of the moment as a zest to the more staid and fashionable *routes* of Quebec or Montreal.

Travelling over frozen rivers or lakes is, however, not unattended with real danger; the sleigh, its horses, and passengers, being not unfrequently instantly engulfed, and sucked beneath the ice, there being no warning of the danger until the horses sink, dragging the carriole and its inmates after them. In general, it is fortunate the weak or thin places are of no great extent; and when the horses are found to be sinking, the passengers instantly leap out on the strong ice, seize the ropes which, with a running noose, are placed ready for such an emergency on every sleigh-horse's neck, and by sheer pulling, the animal is *strangled in order to save his life*! This is absolutely a fact. If the horse be allowed, to kick and struggle, it only serves to injure and sink him; as soon, however, as the noose is drawn tight, his breathing is momentarily checked, strangulation takes place, the animal becomes motionless, rises to the surface, floats on one side, and is then drawn out on the strong ice, when the noose being loosened, respiration recommences, and the horse is on his feet carrioling away again in a few minutes as well as ever. This singular and almost incredible operation has been known to be performed two or three times a day on the same horse; and the Americans say that, like Irishmen, the animals are *so used to being hanged, that they think nothing about it*. Often, however, horses, sleigh, or carriole, and passengers, are in a moment sunk and swept beneath the ice. The frozen rivers, but more especially on the frozen lakes, incurs also great danger from the large cracks or openings which run from one side of the lake to the other, from one to six feet broad, causing, at some distance from the crack, a shelving up of the ice to the height of several feet in proportion to the breadth of the fissure. The sleigh drivers, when they see no other chance of passing or of escape, make the horses endeavour to leap the chink at full gallop, with the sleigh behind them, at the imminent risk of being engulfed in the lake.—*Spectator.*

FROM MUDIE'S NATURAL HISTORY OF BIRDS.

We are so much in the habit of seeing birds fly, and they fly with such apparent ease, that we are apt to overlook the many mechanical difficulties that have to be overcome by their organization. But when attempts have been made by men to construct flying apparatus, or even to accomplish the apparently much simpler object of directing a balloon, which floats buoyantly without any effort, because it is filled with gas specifically lighter than the atmosphere, the attempters, notwithstanding all their mechanical skill, and even their mechanical science, have found that they would require to go a long time to school before they could accomplish even the most apparently to be moved by the human arms, is, like the kindred fancy of a perpetual motion, a physical impossibility; and the attempt to construct one is one of those absurdities into which men are apt to fall in the infancy of knowledge, when they have vanity enough to lead them wrong, but want the requisite knowledge for keeping them right. Even if the arms could be trimmed to perfect wings, bearing the same proportion to the weight of the human body as those of the bird of most powerful flight have to its weight, there are not in the human body any muscles by which such wings could receive any thing like a flying motion. Then, if that difficulty could be got the better of (which it evidently could not), the spine would bend and the body cant over and tumble to the ground on whatever part happened to be the heaviest. Or, if this again could be got the better of, man is not adapted for breathing on the wing, and thus the circulation would stop, and there would be an end of the flyer in the very beginning of his flight. In short, it may be said, without fear of contradiction, that no addition to the human body could make man a flier.

If the study of the structure of birds had no other effect than the preventing of such fancies as these—fancies which, like the other absurdity mentioned, still sometimes occupy time in which the schemer might do something not altogether useless—it would be worthy of our attention. The author of this sketch remembers, long ago, a case in which a young man, in a small, country town, had got so much of the formal or colloquial part of science, that he was looked upon as a prodigy, and among other things, a very Archimedes in mechanics. Earth could not set bounds to his ambition, and he would needs fly: so after months of labour, he produced a pair of wings, and, mounting to the top of a barn at his father's farm-yard, spread them for flight, and shot boldly into the air; but no shot pigeon, or even pig of lead, was ever more true to the perpendicular, for the wings barely saved him from a dangerous fall.

HIGH FLIERS.

The bird, when its habit is to be much on the wing, is all over adapted for flight; and the system of its mechanics, if we could fully comprehend it, would certainly be the most curious, and far from the least instructive, in the whole of the animal kingdom.

The buoyancy, as well as the upward motion, is not very difficult to understand, because the wing, from its general form, and the structure of the feathers, rises with much less effort than it descends. Thus the constant tendency of the powerfully-winged bird is to mount upwards; and on this account the firmest bird, that which with the same volume of body and extent of wings has the greatest specific gravity, is the best flyer, flies more steadily, and apparently with less effort. This must, of course, have a limit; because leaving then capacity of breathing out of the question, no bird could fly in a vacuum, and thus there must be a certain density of air which is the best adapted for the flight of any given species of bird. This appears, even in the case of heavy birds, to be considerably less than the density of the mean level of the earth's surface. Eagles are heavy birds, even for their powerful wings, and yet they are high fliers, even when their abodes are at great elevations in the mountains. All birds, which take long flights fly high, whatever may be their other habits. Wild geese, herons, all birds indiscriminately "take the sky" when they set out upon long journies. In some, this may be in part done to avoid enemies or obstacles, but the habit is too general for being accounted for upon any principle save that the high flight is the less fatiguing. Even rooks may be observed to adjust the height of their daily excursions from the rookeries to the distance at which the pasture upon which they are to feed lies; and the swallow tribe wheel about far more rapidly and gracefully when they hawk high before rain, than when they skim the surfaces of the pools in fine weather. If we may judge from their appearance when we see them on the wing (the only means we have of judging), it appears that birds, when they are not in search of any thing upon the ground near them, mount up till they come to that density of atmosphere which is best suited to their weight and wings, and then continue onwards. There may be another reason: those upper regions to which the birds ascend on their long flights are in a great measure exempted from the momentary gusts and squalls which war upon the surface under them.

BREATHING OF BIRDS.

The circulation is, as has been hinted above, more rapid in birds than in the mammalia, which agrees with the greater violence and longer continuance of some of their actions. But though these more violent actions,—such as coursing on two feet, as fleetly as antelopes do on four and with the aid of the flexible spine and its muscles, as in the ostrich—plunging into the water like the gannet or the cormorant—dashing through that element like the divers—cleaving the air beyond comparison with all terrestrial speed, as in the falcon, the swift, or the pratincole, or breasting the tempest with the majesty of the eagle—require, and are furnished with a supply of blood proportional to the waste which their great energy must occasion; yet they are by no means so well suited to an equally rapid breathing by means of lungs. But the application of renovating air to the blood must, in all animals, be proportional to the circulation, and among vertebrated animals, it is only the reptiles and fishes which have the temperature low and the circulation lagging, and which spend much of their time in a state of comparative inaction, that can carry on their systems in a healthy state with only a partial oxygenation of the blood.

If the subject is considered according to our plans in contriving and executing, there is thus a difficulty to be overcome in the case of the birds, similar to which nothing occurs by the means by which the action of the air on the blood of birds is rendered equal to the rapidity of circulation, and consequent necessity of vital repair in that fluid, without the painful fatigue of over panting lungs, is made, like all other contrivances in nature, to answer other important purposes at the same time. The lungs of birds are ample in their dimensions, and have the cells into which air is admitted, larger than in the mammalia; and they are kept in their place by being fastened to the bones. Ramifications extend from them in tubes and cells through the whole cavity of the body, into the hollows of the bones, and, it would, along the course of every artery which is not immediately embedded in those muscles which are in action during the violent exertions of the bird. The bloodvessels in these muscles are fewer than those in the muscles of the mammalia, as any one may infer from the greater rigidity of their texture, and the whiteness of their colour. Thus, there is not a blood vessel of any considerable size in the whole body of a bird to the coats of which the air has not access during the greater part of their course; and thus the real action of breathing in birds is not concentrated into one organ, toiling and panting there, as it would be in the lungs of the mammalia, but distributed over the whole circulation, and consequently diminished in local intensity in proportion as it extends over a greater surface.—*Spectator.*

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